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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..... JANUARY 23, 1896.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Business failures in the United States last week numbered 412, as compared with 446 for the previous week, 378 for the week last year, 404, 290, and 405 for the corresponding periods in 1894, 1893, and 1892.

Indian criminal statistics, according to Le Figaro, show that there is one criminal to every 274 Europeans, 509 Eurasians, 709 Hindoo Christians, and 1,361 Brahmins, while the proportion of Budhist criminals is only one in 3,787.

The Democratic National Convention will be held in Chicago on July 7. Such was the decision reached on the 29th ballot by the National Committee last week in Washington, after a spirited contest in which Chicago won by a bare majority, with St. Louis only two votes behind.

The Washington Times says that at Black well, England, the largest battleship in the world is nearly ready for launching, and will be called the Fuji, instead of Fust Fama, as originally intended. It is a battleship of Harveyized steel armor, 400 feet long, 73 feet broad, and 44 feet deep.

Within the past three years Philadelphia has laid 171 miles of asphalt and 235 of Belgian block, a total of 406 miles of street pavement. The work has cost $15,510,000, of which the street railway companies operating by electricity have paid $13,510,000, according to law or agreement.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1895: Galveston, 726,984 bales; New Orleans, 1,367,302; Mobile, 155,022; Savannah, 557,314; Charleston, 221,367; Wilmington, 143,012; Norfolk, 217,935; Baltimore, 31,218; New York, 67,030; Boston, 75,597; Newport News, 8,427; Philadelphia, 25,116; West Point, 134,720; Brunswick, 52,581; Port Royal, 40,268; Pensacola, 6,916; Texas City, 39,245. Total, 3,769,055 bales.

Governor Carr has replied as follows to a telegram asking his views as to the issue of bonds and whether he would subscribe to a popular loan: "The people of North Carolina are opposed to bond issues of any kind. If it must come they would prefer a popular loan The people of the South have investments in cotton mills and other industries paying 10 to 12 per cent., in which they can place their spare earnings. Holding these views, I would not subscribe."

In the Wake Superior court Judge McIver imposed a fine of $25 and costs on Mrs. Pattie D. B. Arrington for libeling the memory of the late Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith. The costs are heavy. He fined Barnes Bros., who printed Mrs. Arrington's paper, the Criminal Docket, $45 divided as follows: Guy V. Barnes $25, R. E. Barnes $15, and R. I. Barnes $5. Barnes Bros., presented such excellent characters that the solicitor asked that they be not imprisoned. All the sentences are regarded as very light.

Bradstreet's of last week says: While general trade has not shown a widespread tendency to revive from the holiday depression, there are favorable features in a revival in iron and steel prices and continued cereal exports. Reports from Baltimore, New Orleans, and Buffalo, and in certain lines at Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, and Minneapolis and jobbers, in staple lines, report business slow. Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States, 3,210,000 bushels this week as compared with 3,710,000 last week, 3,564,000 in the week a year ago, 3,332,000 bushels in the week two years ago, and 3,637,000 bushels in third week of January, 1893.

The New York World is the authority for the statement that during the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the events of the great Franco-German war, special permission was granted to a few favored ones to visit the vaults at Spardu Prussia, in which the sum of 120,000,000 marks ($30,000,000), a part of the war indemnity of $1,000,000,000 paid by France, has lain idle, drawing no interest whatever for a quarter of a century. This hoard is said to be reserved to defray the expenses incident to the immediate mobilization of the entire German army, whenever occasion may make that necessary. It is all in gold, in 10-mark and 20-mark pieces, 750,000 pieces in all put up in purses of 10,000 marks, each dozen purses being inclosed in a box nailed and sealed.

In its weekly review of the business interests of the South the Manufacturer's Record shows that the assessed value of property in the Southern States from 1895 increased $357,800,090, or 7.05 per cent., while the increase in the ten Western States—Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas—was $90,125,000 or 1.5 per cent. and the increase in the Pacific Coast States and Territories was $86,300,000, or 4.1 per cent. Special reports show that the coal output of Alabama for 1895 was upwards of 6,000,000 tons and of coke 1,000,000 tons, an increase of the two combined over 1894 of about 1,800,000 tons. The total iron ore, coal, coke, limestone and pig iron handled by Alabama railroads in 1895 was over 11,000,000 tons. A large number of Southern cotton mills have declared dividends running from 3½ to 5 per cent. during the past six months.

Pelzer, S. C., has the credit of having received the largest number of immigrants ever received by any Southern town in one day, and the News of Greenville, records their arrival in the following manner: "probably the largest number of immigrants that has ever come into South Carolina in one body has arrived at Pelzer recently. The party was brought in a special train of fifteen cars from North Carolina, and consisted of 1,040 people, besides a number of children who did not pay fare. They were gathered in three counties in North Carolina, and came direct from the farms, and will work in the cotton mills. How is this? asks the Wilmington Messenger. Is not North Carolina a better State than its neighbor? We think so. Then what takes away so many people? The answer is work In the last hundred years North Carolina has furnished tens of thousands of her people to build up other States. If all her children had remained at home to-day the grand old State would have 3,000,000 population.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Authority has been granted for the organization of the Greensboro National Bank of Greensboro, N. C., with a capital of $100,000. ——Mr. Shuford, of North Carolina, introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to amend the constitution so as to provide for taxes on all incomes regardless of the source from which derived. ——Wm. Witland, teller of the Grangers Bank, San Francisco, has defrauded that institution out of over $12,000. Witland has disappeared and the Surety Company is now on his track. ——The Gloucester fishing schooner Fortuna was sunk in a collision with the Boston Fruit Company's fruit steamer Barnstable, off Highland Light. Nine of the Fortuna's crew were drowned and fourteen saved. ——The steamer Cigar of Barcelona, has been sunk in a collision with the German ship Nereus, and 19 of her crew were drowned. The Nereus which left Iquique on October 2, for Hamburg has been towed into a place of safety. The collision occurred in a fog off Ramsgate. ——W. E. Aldrich, treasurer of Casper county, Neb., is alleged to be $7,500 short in his accounts and has disappeared. ——The City Bank of Minneapolis is temporarily closed to allow the Superintendent of Banks to examine into its condition. The capital is $300,000, and deposits December 13th were $500,000. ——In Denver, Col., the grand jury last week found indictment against Matt Adams, ex-clerk of the District Court, for alleged embezzlement of $39,200, and against W. R. Perry, on the charge of embezzling $1,700 of county money. Perry was arrested. It is said Adams is in South America. ——A San Francisco dispatch says: According to news brought by the Panama steamer City of Sydney there is likely to be another uprising in Honduras before long Col. Drummond, an Englishman, is said to have some connection with the scheme to overthrow the present Government. The plot is being formed in Guatemala. ——A dispatch from Havana says that the rebels have cut off all means of communication with the interior exeept by the short railroad from Havana to Marinas. The telegraph wires are all cut and the railway tracks torn up and the only means of official communication with the outlying provinces is by steamship. The principal insurgent leaders are said to be going westward accompanying convoys of arms and ammunition. ——Near Oklahoma city, a vigilance committee composed of farmers and ranchmen captured and hanged three desperadoes. These men, with others, robbed Jaquas' store and assaulted his wife. In the fight one of the pursuing party was killed. Three of the gang made their escape, but several of the outlaws took refuge in a deserted hut, from which they were dislodged with dynamite and hanged without judge or jury. ——George D. Stinson and W. H Grimshaw, two colored men, have been appointed assistant doorkeepers of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C. It is said they are the first colored men ever appointed to a position of this nature at the capital. ——Three hundred and eighty men and 250 woman, employes of the Westinghouse Electric Company, in East Pittsburg, Pa., were notified of a 25 per cent. reduction in their wages, and quit work in a body. ——England and France have settled the boundary line between their territories in Siam. ——The Grand Lodge of Masons voted $3,500 to the Oxford Orphan asylum for the current year and by resolution thanked Mr. B. N. Duke for his $10,000 offer; resolutions of sympathy for Past Grand Master Alfred Martin, of Wilmington, who is very sick, were adopted, also regarding the death of Hon. A. H. A. Williams, of Oxford. ——A Tennessee dentist who attempted a criminal assault on a girl in his office, was given a trial at midnight, pleaded guilty and was sent to the penitentiary for twenty years; this was done to prevent lynching. ——The Kentucky Senate is preparing to unseat three Republican Senators for riding on free railroad passes.——The St. James' Gazette says England is by no means ready to admit she is wrong in the Venezuelan matter and to knuckle down to the United States; that they have no quarrel with the old Monroeism, but will not avert consequences by yielding to this new Monroeism, and that the question of peace or war lies with the Americans. ——Kilauea volcano, near Honolulu, is again in eruption.——Near Nevada, Mo., a gang of robbers are at work; they have robbed all the railroad men of a train just after the pay train has been along, and also hold up a ticket agent.——The building at Sing Sing containing the electrocution dynamo was gutted by a fire. ——The Pope offers to arbitrate between Great Britain and the United States.——Secret service detectives ran down and captured a band of counterfeiters (Italians) in New York; among them is Nicolo Toronto, said to be the chief of the Mafia in America. ——Seven negro laborers on the Walterboro (S. C.) and Western Railroad, who were sleeping in an under ground camp near Williams, S. C., were killed by the earth above falling on them. ——In New York city two women were killed and two others and a man were severely injured by a train. ——It is rumored in London that the British Flying squadron is destined for the Bermudas. ——Bradstreet's says while general trade has not shown a widespread tendency to revive from the holiday depression, there are several favorable features; the total bank clearings are 14 per cent. less than last week. ——During the last fourteen days they were in office and while their former embezzlements were being inquired into, the city attorney of Pittsburg and his assistant pocket some $10,000 paid into the office. ——Americans residing in the Transvaal are urging interference on the part of our Government in aid of the Americans arrested in connection with the Jameson raid.——Col. W. R. Morrison will have the solid support of the Illinois delegation as Presidential candidate before the Democratic convention. ——Advices from Guiana indicate that England intends settling the Venezuelan dispute without any regard for the United State's desire for arbitration. ——The Spanish Cabinet has decided to recall Gen. Campos from command of the forces in Cuba. ——The programme for the return trip of the Liberty bell has been arranged; it includes stops at several North Carolina towns, spending a night in Charlotte. ——Ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick are to be married. ——Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross, and the members of her personal staff sailed from New York yesterday, en route for Turkey to assist the Armenians.

BOERS AND UITLANDERS.

Facts About the People Who Live in the Transvaal.

From the London Times.]

The Transvaal Boer of the present day is, like his brethren all over South Africa, usually a big, heavy man, strongly built, but ungainly, full of rude health and vigor. The South African climate, indeed, seems fitted to produce an even finer race of white men than that of Europe itself. But the Boer, except while hunting, when he is active enough, is not accustomed to use his strength in the quick and vigorous manner of the Briton. His easy pastoral existence predisposes him to a somewhat slow-moving habit. He is quick with his rifle, indeed, but in an affair of fists an Englishman will knock a Boer into what in sporting circles is known as "a cocked hat."

Here and there you will see among these people strong traces of the French Huguenot blood, which came to reinforce the Dutch settlers at the Cape Fear after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Dark eyes and complexion, brisker manners, and livelier features often recall the Latin type. So rigorously was the language of these Huguenot refugees crushed out by Batavian enactments, however, that a hundred years after their landing in Table Bay not a single person could be found to speak it. The Huguenot element has blended wonderfully with the Dutch. You will find French names all over South Africa, yet the owners themselves are Dutch, and nothing else. Du Plessis, De Villiers, (usually pronounced "Filyee") Joubert, Marais, Hugo, Malherbe, Valjean, (now always spelt "Viljoen" and pronounced "Filyune") Retief, are some of the surnames of the descendants of Huguenot forefathers, now spread universally from Cape Town to Delagoa Bay, from Natal to Mossamedes, whose owners are as completely Dutch as the most thoroughgoing "dopper" of the Transvaal.

In remote places and upon the frontiers, the Transvaal Boer lives much as his fathers did a hundred—nay, two hundred—years ago. You may still find here and there the ancient evening custom of washing the feet—a black servant performing the office; the great Bible is solemnly read night and morning, and prayer offered up; corn is still trodden out among the smaller farmers by means of horses and mules, and winnowed by casting in the air on a windy day; the good man still banks his money in the great chest, and keeps it under his bed. He has heard of banks, but he doesn't believe in them, and laughs at the idea of a man paying you to let him take charge of your money.

You will sometimes find a Boer who still believes, as did his great-great-grandfather before him, that dried tortoise blood is good for snake-bite. Many wild beliefs and superstitions, indeed, have the more ignorant Boers. I have been assured by some of them that a fabulous creature, with the head of a rock rabbit and the body of a huge serpent, lived in the mountains. This dragon-like belief is, curiously enough, very widespread.

In the smaller farmhouses you will find the Boer, his vrouw, and family still sleeping always in their clothes, as their fathers did in the days when nocturnal alarms constantly threatened. And you will find, too, that the family ablutions are of the scantiest. Yet ablutions are not too generously resorted to even in many parts of Britain, and water is often a scarce commodity in South Africa.

Big, brawny and strong as are the people, one cannot call them a handsome race. There is too often a lack of expression, a dull vacancy in their faces, such as one sees elsewhere among a people who live in solitudes far apart from their fellows. Such a look you may often see among the Norwegians living in gloomy and remote "dals." Indeed, there is a strong resemblance between many of the Norwegian peasant proprietors and the Boers of South Africa. The Boer is, however, a much wealthier man than the Scandinavian. Now and then one sees a really good-looking Dutchman. Paul Kruger, the Transvaal President, is a very good type of the shrewd, slow, yet dogged and determined South African Dutchman. Broad, homely features such as his are to be seen everywhere.

The women, as a rule, do not approach the fresh and simple beauty so often to be found among the girls and young women of Norway. Here and there you will find a handsome Dutch girl, but not often. Their dress, usually plain stuff or print, and the hideous poke sunbonnets they affect, are not calculated to add to their attractions. They are, too, curiously afraid of exposing their complexions to the bright sunshine of their splendid climate, and are often pale and pasty in appearance. It is amusing to see the care with which a plain Boer woman on trek, living in her wagon, will guard her complexion, and carefully keep her hands beneath her black apron upon every available opportunity.

Yet, despite their somewhat plain appearance, the Boer vrouws of South Africa are excellent women, sharp in business matters, full of the strongest affection for their land and people, able and willing to endure all sorts of toil and privation, the best of wives and mothers, strong, and of sound constitution.

The Boer is the "family man" personified. He has usually a large family, he is excessively uxorious, and it is amusing to find how, even on distant hunting expeditions, when he is in eager quest of ivory and skins, he is yearning to hurry home to his family. Tell him that you have a wife and children, and you go up a hundred per cent. in his estimation.

It is to be remembered that the average Boer is not like the average Briton, Jew or German, anxious to make his fortune and leave the country. He looks, and will always look, upon Africh as his home. He desires only to live in a moderate degree of comfort, in a rude plenty, to provide for his children as they grow up, and to be let alone. He shuns towns, shopkeeping, and gold mining. I am not sure that in his primitive, simple way of life the South African pastoralist is not a far happier man than the millions who are toiling, fighting, and elbowing one another to death for a living in highly civilized England.

The Boer looks at Johannesburg; he sees there a few men growing enormously rich, a great many struggling for a living as at home, crowded together, often in a state of excessive discomfort; he sees an immense amount of hard drinking and a good deal of chicanery, cheating, vice, and even crime. Is it to be wondered at that he shakes his head as he drives out with his ox wagon and congratulates himself that he is still a Boer?

But there are Boers and Boers. Many of the richer, less bigoted, and more shrewd of the farmers have begun to find that the influx of the English, their gold discoveries, and the wealth they are bringing into the country are not such ill things, after all. Contact with the British has indeed worked wonders already. Even the more primitive of the farmers have discovered that the Englishman is not so bad a fellow. It is curious to see these heavy Dutch farmers coming into English hotels in the Transvaal and Bechuanaland, enjoying the table d'hote fare, and rubbing elbows with their quondam foes.

Many of the Boers have benefited largely by the sale of their land as gold properties, large numbers by the opening of new markets and the constant demand for cattle and farm produce. Some few, such as Kruger, Joubert, and others, have profited by their opportunities, and are now very wealthy men. Some of the wealthier farmers are now sending their sons to be educated in Europe; some have English governesses in their houses; a considerable proportion of the rising generation can speak the English language. As for the remainder, there are strong signs just now that they are preparing quietly to betake themselves from the bustle and turmoil of modern civilization, which they see rapidly approaching, and seek new homes elsewhere.

A certain element of the Transvaal Boers, the Doppers—a severely Calvinistic seet; the frontier men and hunters; the poorer, the discontented, and those still bitten with the restlessness, the hatred of taxation, of any form of government, exhibited by their forefathers, have been gradually filtering out of the country. In 1877 78 there was a great trek toward Ovampoland, the remnant of which, after long wandering and terrible sufferings in the wilderness, is now settled in Portuguese territory, near Mossamedes. Other small expeditions have been slowly moving out of the Transvaal.

During the last year the old trek spirit has suddenly and wonderfully revived. Large numbers of Boers are preparing to settle in N'gamiland, the Kalahari, and the country beyond. Others are starting for Gazaland, to the northeast of the Transvaal. A deputation of "voor trekers" was actually sent by sea to Zanzibar a year or so ago to spy out the land in Central Africa, and see if some country could not be found, free from any government, taxation, or white population, whither thoroughbred Boers might trek and rest in peace.

Mr. Rhodes, apparently, is not very desirous to see this class of Boer—a somewhat unmanageable one—settled in Mashonaland or Matabeleland, and has been favoring their movement toward the North Kulahari and N'gamiland. From personal experience of this region I cannot say that it is very well fitted to support such an influx of farmers. Probably the trek Boers will find out their mistake and move further afield. The Portuguese are, it seems, not desirous to have more of them on the west coast, and we may therefore hear, within a few years, of fresh Boer settlements in Katanga, and even far into Central Africa. It is quite possible—nay even probable—that within fifty years the descendants of these wanderers may be found settled near the sources of the Nile, still in as primitive a state of civilization as were their forefathers at the Cape 250 years ago.

The population of the Transvaal is divided into three great sections—the Boer, the Uitlander and the Kafir. Of these sections two are foreign and one is native to the soil. The Kafirs have occupied the country from time immemorial; the other two sections are, both of them, new-comers of the last half century. The first and the smallest, foreign section is that composed of the Boer of Dutch descent and British colonial extraction born in Africa, who, treking from what he conceived to be the oppression of British rule in the Cape Colony, wrested a footing for himself in the native territories across the Vaal by force of arms from the original inhabitants.

The establishment thus made was first recognized as having a political existence by the Sand River Convention of 1852. The Boers claim to have made good their position in 1848. In either case their presence as a power in the State now known as the Transvaal is of less than fifty years' duration. The number of adult males in this section of the population of the State is estimated at 15,000.

The second foreign influx, to which the Uitlander section of the population owes its existence, is of still resent origin. No exact date can be fixed for the first appearance of Uitlanders in the body politic of the Transvaal. Their presence may perhaps be said to have made its first public manifestation in the movement which led to the annexation of the Transvaal by Great Britain in April, 1877, after twenty-five years of precarious existence maintained by whip and rifle, in the teeth of constantly encroaching hordes of hostile natives.

The prosperous second birth of the Transvaal State dates from 1880, when, after the power of Great Britain had been exerted to break up the savage military organizations that threatened the existence of the white community, and the successful termination of the Zulu and Secocoeni wars had given security to life and property in the hitherto unprotected territory across the Vaal, the Boers rose in arms against British authority and reasserted the independence of the republic.

The battle of Majuba Hill was fought in February, 1881, and a convention signed in August of the same year gave to the republic a complete measure of self-government in relation to its internal administration, with the exception of certain conditions to be observed in regard to native affairs, but reserved the rights of suzerainty of the British Crown. Within five years gold was discovered at Johannesburg, and under the guarantee of British suzerainty an Afrikander, British, American, and European population poured rapidly into the country.

These various elements compose the Uitlander, or "Outsider," body of the present population. The number of adult male Utilanders, occupied chiefly in commercial and industrial development is estimated at 60,000.

The number of Kafir population is estimated at 250,000, but this total includes wives and children.

It has been said by a learned student of history that progressive nations are those in which the rights of free men are enjoyed by the largest number of persons within their borders, and that decaying nations are those in which the rights of free men are restricted to the smallest number, the most advanced symptom of decline being a state of despotism in which one man alone is free and he the tyrant of the rest.

In the Transvaal, under its present Constitution, the condition of affairs has approached dangerously near to the last stage. The largest body in the State has been deprived by conquest of all rights; the next largest has been excluded by law from the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship; in the third and smallest body, although the franchise has been extended to children of sixteen, power has practically been concentrated in the hands of an Executive Council, supported by a vote in the First Raad, which needs only to number thirteen in order to have a Constitutional majority. In all, twenty-five men more than cover the number who for a given term of years held absolute power in their hands. Of this small number a considerable proportion are not members of the original Boer section of the community. They are Hollanders imported direct from Holland, partly for the natural reason that they speak the language of the Boer, partly with the object of more effectually controlling the Uitlander of non Dutch-speaking origin.

Thus, while the original Boer section of the population has remained the dominant section and has jealously reserved all the rights of citizenship for itself, the executive power of even this section comes very near to being represented in the one individuality of a President three times re-elected, and maintained consecutively in the first position of the State during the fifteen years' existence of the second republic.

The Boer suffers little under this system. The President—even though the last election of President Kruger was far from being by a unanimous vote—is, after all, the President of his choice, and the Boer is scarcely interfered with by the Administration. He lives still mainly in isolation upon the land. He consumes his own produce, which is untaxed; he has few wants which force him to contribute to the revenue raised upon foreign commodities; he has no desire to concern himself with trade; he takes no part in the development of mineral wealth; he has no wish for education. He hears of corruption in the finances and inefficiency of the civil service. It matters nothing to him; the taxes, by means of which the Treasury is filled, are not levied upon him, and, as it is not his money which is wasted, he cares little what becomes of it. He asks for no service from the administrative department. It is all the same to him whether the Mining Inspectors know their business, or the police do their duty, or the schools respond to the requirements of the urban populations.

Patriarchial government was evolved from the conditions of life of a pastoral people. The Boers are to this day pastoral people, hardy, frugal, simple in their needs, and patriarchal government suits them well enough. Besides, to the simplest of minds there is an intimate satisfaction in the sentiment of belonging to the dominant race. The Boer is a burgher of the State from the age of sixteen. All the privileges of burgherdom are reserved to him, and President Kruger knows his people well enough to know what are the privileges they will value.

The position of the Uitlander, under a despotism based on the solid conservatism of the Boer and directed by the ingenuity of the Hollander, is the element which threatens subversion of the whole. The Boer already has, and the Hollander means to have the entire control of the wealth and policy of the country; but the producers of the wealth and the persons to bear the consequences of the policy are neither Boers nor Hollanders. They are the Uitlanders. Their position has long been intolerable, and the patience of the Uitlanders now shows signs of having reached its limits.

At the time of the annexation to Great Britain the Transvaal was practically bankrupt. It was in debt and the Treasury was empty. But for the intervention of Great Britain and the check given to native enemies of the Transvaal by the Zulu and Secocoeni wars, it is not improbable that the first struggling Dutch Republic would have been finally wiped out in massacre. Courage was never wanting to the Boer, but his numbers were too few, his means too limited, to sustain the struggle of which Great Britain relieved him.

The second republic of 1880 was practically a new creation, and in the fifteen years of its existence the Uitlander has contributed far more to its construction than the Boer. He discovered and he has worked the mineral wealth. In ten years his numbers have increased from a comparative handful to a population estimated the other day at 136,000. He has paid the taxes, he has built the towns, he has constructed the railways, he has established the commerce, he has settled the land, he has fought in the wars. The State which he found nearly bankrupt has this year an accumulated surplus which was calculated to have reached £2,000,000.

He has not been a mere bird of passage passing through the land, accumulating wealth and returning to spend it in his own country. He has made his home, so far as he has been allowed to do so, in the Transvaal. His children have been born there. The magnificent climate and the wealth of the soil, neglected by the Boer, give every guarantee of the permanent settlement of generations. By law his children are still aliens, but it is impossible that they should feel themselves to be aliens to the country of their birth, and it is impossible that the fathers of these children should continue to acquiesce in a total denial to them of civic rights of which the inheritance is so legitimately theirs.

A Tribute to Dr. Kingsbury.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR: I have been remembered in my hibernation down here with two of a series of critical articles upon the great ebullient Scotchman, Thomas Carlyle, from the pen of my friend, Dr. Kingsbury. These articles display that dignified and discriminating spirit which marks all honest and responsible criticism. The pervasive quality of intellectuality gives them a wholesome interest. Profound respect for and earnest sympathy with the great subject added to an acutely analytical power render the treatment masterly. Lest friendship should obscure my judgment and admiration tempt me to effusive praise, I will refrain from saying more of their transcendent merit.

Yet I must say more in a general way. I can but wonder at this marvelous, manysided man. I know not which most to admire, the diffusiveness of his information or the purity, compactness and strength of his style. Editor, dilettante and savant, I am fond of comparing Dr. Kingsbury with his venerable, yet virile, contemporary, Dr. Charles A. Dana, in that the footsteps of both are turned in the direction of universal knowledge. Nothing which transpires of human interest anywhere, when brought to their attention, fails to impress them with thoughtful consideration. What a commanding outlook upon life these two grand old men take. Politics, literature, the fine arts, all of the larger, as well as the smaller, affairs of mankind, are included in the world they live and move in.

In many respects I would class Dr. Kingsbury as the greater of the two. Without the cynicism of his contemporary, life is always fuller and richer and more inviting to him than to Dr. Dana. The intellect of the one is genial, that of the other glacial. The sympathies of the one are as keen, as the wit of the other is incisive. Both are brilliant in their way. Yet one is artless, the other affected. One has the poise, the other the pose. Dr. Dana has an alert sense of the ridiculous and is fond of sublimating it for the sake of juxtaposition. Dr. Kingsbury is far too serious and sincere to ridicule the sublime or to make the ridiculous sublime. Learning and ambition in maturity are conspicuous in both, consecration in one and common-placeness in neither.

What an august pair to differentiate and contrast, yet to compare!

EDWARD GILLIAM.

Toccoa, Ga., Jan. 9, 1896.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

EXPLANATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S RAGE

Ways of the President's Friends Whose Syndicate the New York World Broke Up.

"A Wall Street Broker" in New York World.]

To me, as a Wall street man who has watched the manners and customs of bankers and speculators for twenty-six years, there has been a great deal of fun in this matter of the syndicate and the issue of bonds. I have been laughing heartily over the talk of Morgan and his friends saving the country and over the great patriots who have banded together to buy Government bonds that nobody wants. But I was able to contain my mirth until I read the following at the end of a very grave editorial in the chief organ of the syndicate, the Evening Post:

"The truth is that this Government loan is in all essential particulars a forced loan, and the members of the syndicate would bail it as a boon to be relieved of it altogether."

This is really too funny and I have taken advantage of this quiet Sunday to let you know a few things which are perfectly well known by everybody in Wall street, but do not get into the newspapers because, as you will see, they are beyond the reach of any outsider. I am going to tell you a few state secrets. This might be called "The Story of Virtue Rewarded, or Patriotism that Pays Twenty Per Cent. and No Capital Risked."

It is really surprising that we in Wall street were so stupid or so timid that we did not use the "endless chain" until about eight years ago. Since then, however, we have made up for lost time and you may rest assured that the United States Government will pay many a million before we are stopped. The business of working the endless chain was not reduced to an exact science until December, 1894. Then it was taken up by a syndicate composed of some of our ablest and most powerful men. The objects of members of this syndicate were to buy Government bonds cheap and sell them at a large advance, and to unload railway and industrial stocks and bonds at a price far beyond their value. The method was simple.

First, create a depression by pushing gold out of the Treasury and out of the country.

Second, buy the bonds which the Government would be compelled to issue.

Third, boom everything so that Government bonds and less valuable securities as well would go off at a round figure.

In the syndicate were two brigades, one of which I shall call the brigade of bankers, the other the brigade of biters. The bankers were and are gold exporters. Of late gold goes abroad naturally. In fact, as a rule, the flow is towards Europe, and has been for many years. But this flow was not necessarily and not normally altogether from the Treasury. The bankers began to push gold abroad. They took it ostentatiously from the Treasury, and made a great stir about the shipments. At the same time, the biters twisted the rate of exchange so that merchants who had bills to pay in Europe were compelled to give exorbitant rates of discount. Within a few weeks the gold reserve was at a low ebb, the merchants were wailing, and the whole country was alarmed.

Now, it is unfortunate, but it is a fact, that while this country makes a man study and train for twenty years before he may become a captain in the navy, anybody will do as a Treasury official. So when the representatives of Wall street met the Treasury people they had an easy time of it. A secret, rigid contract was made, under which the Government gave up $62,000,000 of bonds at a ridiculously low price, and a syndicate agreed to keep gold from going abroad for six months. That is to say, the Government gave up a real profit of about $8,000,000 in exchange for an agreement to make water run up bill. You can make water run up bill, but sooner or later it will seek its natural level And then, the more you have dammed up the worse will be your deluge.

Well, the syndicate got the bonds and the harvest began. The barkers and biters were called off and the grand boom was started. All America was roused by the good times that were coming, and a large part of Europe too. The syndicate and its agents filled the earth with messages of joy. The Government bonds went off at a big premium, and with them went all sorts of "cats and dogs," as we call poor stocks and bonds in Wall street. Everything boomed, and the members of the syndicate made money in three ways:

First, on the Government bonds.

Second, on the "cats and dogs" sold here and abroad to speculators and credulous investors.

Third, on the high rate of exchange against America.

Also, they made a great name here as patriots and abroad as kings of finance who ruled the Treasury of the United States. And this fame brought customers.

As I said before, gold must flow in obedience to the laws of trade, and all the Rothschilds and all the Bleichroeders can not prevent it. And, in May, when members of the syndicate were enriching themselves as easily and as magnificently as Mr. Aladdin with his rubbing of the magic lamp, gold began to flow. Now the syndicate showed its power. For two weeks bills of exchange were sold at a loss. At the end of two weeks it had so impressed Europe with its power and with the reality of the boom that the large orders for stocks and bonds counterbalanced the imports, and so reduced the rate of exchange below the gold exporting point. I say it sold bills of exchange at a loss, but I did not say at a loss to the members of the syndicate. I do not think they gave up a penny of their gains. They simply sold on account, and the persons who sent the bills of exchange to this market bore the risk and the loss.

In the latter part of June the tide again set against this country. Foreign speculators began to unload the Americans they were holding. Again the rate of discount went up, up. But this time the syndicate worked a better scheme. Bills of exchange were sold at a large profit—4.90½. In spite of this high rate, the exportation of gold was prevented, although 4 89½ is the point at which gold may be exported at a profit. How was it done? By a sort of blackmail. The syndicate represented the power and the wealth of Wall street. Outside were three classes—those under such heavy obligations to syndicate banks that they dared not offend them by doing such an "unpatriotic" thing as to export gold; those who were too timid to face the outcry the syndicate could raise against such lack of patriotism; those who would have dared had they understood how to export gold. For the exporting of gold is a business that has been in the hands of a few firms, and, although it is a very simple business, a merchant without a correspondent in London who dealt in gold would not know how to go about it.

So the patriotic members of the syndicate determined the situation. They howled that it was unpatriotic to export gold, and yet they collected their profits on the bills of exchange sold at exorbitant rates —4.98—when you count in the price of exchange and the commission and the interest. And fear and timidity and stupidity enabled them to keep up this most fascinating and lucrative patriotism for six weeks. Then a certain merchant went to his bank and said:

"I'll stand this blackmail no longer. I want $1,000,000 in greenbacks day after to-morrow." The President of the bank inquired what Mr. Smith—for so I shall call him—wanted with so many greenbacks.

"It's none of your business," replied Smith. "Do you refuse me?" The President stammered, and finally said he would let Mr. Smith know to-morrow.

Mr. Smith went back to his office. He hardly seated himself at his desk when in popped one of the brokers who represented the Syndicate in the Stock Exchange.

"Hello, Smith," said he, "I hear you are going to export gold?" Smith was astonished and enraged.

"What sort of business is this?" he exclaimed. "What right have you fellows to spy upon me and peep into my business in this fashion?"

"Well," said the broker, "you know we are all interested in this gold business. And I hope you'll change your mind and buy exchange instead. You'll have the whole country about your ears for your lack of patriotism."

"And how much will I have to pay for the exchange?" demanded Mr. Smith.

"Why, 4.90½," answered the broker. "That's the market price."

"And of whom shall I buy this exchange?"

The broker suggested two members of the Syndicate.

"Patriotism!" yelled the exasperated Mr. Smith. "How dare you talk that way to me! Is it patriotism to fool the whole country by trying to interfere with natural movements of trade? And is it patriotism to allow these gentlemen who have swindled the Government and swindled the country to swindle me? If they wish to keep their contract let them give up part of their ill-gotten gains. Let them sell exchange at a loss. But don't you dare come in here calling such rascals patriots and cursing me as unpatriotic because I refuse to pay tribute to them."

"I hope you will think this over," said the broker, "and if you get a note from so and so (giving the name of a firm high in the Syndicate), I hope you'll see them."

The next day Merchant Smith did get a note from that firm, went up there and saw a junior member of the firm. This ingenuous banker burst into a Fourth of July oration. Mr. Smith listened patiently, and when it was over said:

"Very well. I see you are a patriot. I'll not send gold if I can get a fair rate. What is your rate of exchange?"

"We'll let you have the exchange at 4.90½. Mr. Smith," said the banker, blandly.

Mr. Smith rose and bowed. "Good morning," said he. "I'll send the gold. I don't call it patriotism to try to compel honest merchants to pay tribute to you and your syndicate. That is not patriotism. It is plain blackmail."

And Mr. Smith, although he had never exported gold directly before, bought and exported $1,000,000. And other merchants followed his example and the great, patriotic work of the syndicate came to an end. It had agreed to prevent the exportation of gold until October. It had overestimated its power at bluffing and "holding up." The dammed-up waters descended in a torrent and foreign speculators and even foreign investors began to unload Americans. But the secret syndicators were happy. They had pretty well unloaded. They had pretended to sell a large amount of Government bonds abroad, but had really sold them in this country. The default of $17,000,000 in the syndicate's contract to supply the Treasury with gold would prove this even did I not know that bonds alleged to have gone abroad permanently were offered to savings banks in this city in June for August delivery. Several interesting and handsome profits had been made from Government bonds, from boomed "cats and dogs" from sale of exchange at high rates and commission and interest on the same and from increased fame and prestige.

And who had lost? Why, everybody except the syndicate. Such, dear sir, are the advantages of secret syndicates. I will close this long letter with a bit of advice for those who wish to become patriots —don't try to help your country, don't give up time or money or brains in the service of your country. But join a secret syndicate, pose as a great financier, cajole a stupid Government into a secret contract under the pretense that these matters of finance are so delicate that publicity kills them, and then heaveho at the endless chain and let the gold flow into your vaults! And your days shall be long in the land and full of honor.

They are at it again. Some day when the intricacies of manipulation in Wall street are better understood, the honest souls who read and believe and act upon such stuff as the editorial extract I quoted above will find that they have added greatly to the gayety of nations.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Weak, Irritable, Tired

"I Was No Good on Earth."

Dr. Miles' Nervine strengthens the weak, builds up the broken down constitution, and permanently cures every kind of nervous disease.

"About one year ago I was afflicted with nervousness, sleeplessness, Creeping sensation in my legs, Slight palpitation of my heart, Distracting confusion of the mind, Serious loss or lapse of memory. Weighted down with care and worry. I completely lost appetite And felt my vitality wearing out, I was weak, irritable and tired, My weight was reduced to 160 lbs., In fact I was no good, on earth.

A friend brought me Dr. Miles' book, "New and Startling Facts," and I finally decided to try a bottle of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. Before I had taken one bottle I could sleep as well as a 10-yr.-old boy. My appetite returned greatly increased.

When I had taken the sixth bottle My weight increased to 176 os., The sensation in my legs was gone; My nerves steadied completely; My memory was fully restored. My brain seemed clearer than ever. I felt as good as any man on earth. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is A great medicine, I assure you."

Augusta, Me. WALTER R. BURBANK.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WEAK MEN

CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.

Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive proofs (sealed) free to any man on application.

**ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JAN. 23, 1896.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The next national convention of the Democratic party has been called to meet at Chicago on the 7th of July. The national executive committee, 51 in number, met in Washington on Thursday of last week for the purpose of choosing the time and place. It was a square fight of the bimetallists and anti-third-termers against New York as the seat of the money power. The silverites were not united in favor of St. Louis—Mr. Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, for example, and others of like radical silver views, being opposed to and voting against St. Louis—but they were united to a man against New York, notwithstanding the fact that New York is generally recognized as by far the most attractive place and, in other respects, the best fitted for the holding of such a convention.

The result, therefore, is gratifying to all true Democrats, for it indicates, if the members of the committee fairly represent the States from which they are accredited, that a majority of the convention will be in opposition to Mr. Cleveland and the gold standard. As a matter of fact, it indicates even more than appears on the surface, for the influence of the administration has been exerted to the last degree to secure a misrepresentation on the committee of the party sentiment in the several States. The case of General Ransom is in point, and it illustrates the President's desperate intention to win at all hazards. [There has, of course, never been a case like General Ransom's before—a foreign minister retaining his place in a representative capacity in a party organization. Its impropriety has recently been brought out in relief by the Postmaster General's requirement that the Postmaster in one of the Western cities should resign his position as chairman of the executive committee of his State. Under the circumstances, therefore, General Ransom's course is most significant.]

Following were the ballots for the cities put in nomination.

Ballots.	New York.	St. Louis	Cincinnati.	Chicago.
First,	14	19	11	6
Second,	17	19	9	5
Third,	16	19	10	5
Fourth,	16	20	10	4
Fifth,	16	18	11	5
(Recess.)				
Sixth,	17	18	11	5
Seventh,	16	20	11	4
Eighth,	16	18	12	5
Ninth,	15	18	11	5
Tenth,	14	19	12	6
Eleventh,	14	20	10	7
Twelfth,	14	19	12	6
Thirteenth,	16	17	10	8
Fourteenth,	13	17	9	10
Fifteenth,	13	18	10	10
Sixteenth,	13	18	11	9
Seventeenth,	13	17	10	11
Eighteenth,	12	19	9	11
Nineteenth,	12	19	9	11
Twentieth,	11	18	9	13
Twenty-first,	8	19	9	15
Twenty-second,	9	15	9	14
Twenty-third,	9	18	10	13
Twenty-fourth,	7	19	10	15
Twenty-fifth,	6	19	11	15
Twenty-sixth,	3	21	6	20
Twenty-seventh,	3	21	6	20
Twenty-eighth,	4	22	4	21
Twenty-ninth,	0	24	1	26

Following is an analysis of the voting by States and sections, as supplied to the New York World by Mr. Creelman:

HOW THE RESULT WAS SECURED.

While the early balloting showed that the bulk of the free silver vote was cast for St. Louis, and what might be termed the gold standard vote for New York, Cincinnati received a number of sound money as well as silver votes, while Chicago, with the least original strength, simply fell heir to the bulk of the vote from Cincinnati and New York, and won practically without exertion.

The final lines of division were geographical and commercial rather than on the financial issue.

On the third ballot, which is given because it represents the initial condition after the first flurry or two, New York received the votes of Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia and the District of Columbia, 16 votes. St. Louis received the votes of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, 19 votes.

Chicago received the votes of Illinois, Iowa, Maine, West Virginia and Wisconsin, 6.

Cincinnati received the votes of Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Mississippi, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alaska, New Mexico and Utah, 10 votes.

The twenty-ninth and final ballot resulted as follows:

For St. Louis—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Indian Territory, 24.

For Chicago—Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Alaska, District of Columbia—26.

For Cincinnati—Ohio.

On the last ballot it will be seen that Montana, North Dakota and Washington are the only strictly Northwestern States which voted for St. Louis, while Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, North Carolina and West Virginia voted for Chicago.

Montana and North Dakota were controlled by the silver sentiment and Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and North Carolina by political and sound-money reasons. Georgia and Kentucky went to Chicago for reasons personal to their committeemen.

LET US GET THE TRUTH.

In another column we print a communication from Mr. L. W. McMullan, a member of the State Democratic executive committee. We are glad, indeed, to have the opportunity of doing so, because there is nothing like discussion for bringing out the facts of any matter, and we trust that this is only the forerunner of many more such communications.

It will be seen that our correspondent ignores the fundamental difficulty which the Democracy of North Carolina labors under. It is in a minority—a minority of some 20,000 at the last election—and no amount of harmony and pulling together, which has not for its object the gaining of recruits from the enemy or from non voters, will enable a minority to convert itself into a majority.

Our correspondent also appears to think that the State Convention of '92 was held after the Chicago convention. It was held a month before, and Messrs. Butler & Co. may be said to have bolted Mr. Cleveland at that convention in anticipation. But they did not bolt the State ticket until after the war that was made on the Clinton fusion. We won in 1892 because Mr. Butler's new party was inchoate and he had not time to effect fusion with the Republicans before election day. We were in a minority in that election of 14,000, winning by a plurality.

In replying to his question "why did we not succeed in 1894?" our correspondent is partly right and considerably wrong. It is true that the party press and leaders claimed that Mr. Cleveland was an honest man, and would therefore, of course, stand on the platform—and it has turned out that they deceived the people, though unintentionally, in making such a claim. Where they made a mistake was in not making sufficiently clear the compromises that had been made in the platform between the money States and the agricultural States. The platform declared for the equal privileges of silver with gold. The ratio of coinage was left subject, first to the action of the then impending Brussels conference, and then, failing of adjustment there, to legislation. The party was beat in 1894—that is, the fusible hostile elements of '92 fused in '94—because it failed to carry out its platform pledges. It was hoped by those who framed the State platform of '94 that Mr. Cleveland would fulfil his pledges and those made in his name by Mr. Voorhees and by his organs in this State, before Democratic control should expire in March, 1895. But he ignored silver entirely, and we lost strength in the State and received another drubbing in elections that took place in other States.

Very likely the disappointed office seekers have done harm, but that is a factor that exists after every election.

There was a loud demand for the repudiation of Mr. Cleveland in the Spring of '94, and that was wrong, for he had not then demonstrated that he intended to repudiate his pledges to recommend supplemental silver legislation. The OBSERVER opposed this demand, advocating the repudiation of Senator Ransom, instead, as he, not Mr. Cleveland, was the issue in that campaign, and he was more blameworthy (in voting for unconditional repeal of the Sherman law) than the President, whose home environment was different. This year, the President is the issue, and as a third-term nomination by the Democracy would be the sin of sins from the standpoint of Democracy, it is our policy to repudiate *him*, and thus to eliminate him "as the issue in our State election."

Curiously, almost by the same mail that brought our correspondent's letter, came the evidence in Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's confession that it was the President who had made "false accusations" against the New York World and not the World against him.

The OBSERVER'S object is to save the State by showing to the rank and file of those who used to vote with us, and who still claim to be Democrats at heart, that the organization clings to Democratic principles. The President refused to vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor of his own State; he vetoed the Democratic Seigniorage bill; he refused to sign the Democratic tariff bill. That, alone, is sufficient to rule him out of the party.

The public, generally, do not agree with our correspondent in his view that there was no war in the President's Venezuela message. The distinguished Rev. Dr Hoge expresses the prevailing sentiment in the following extract from a recent letter to the Wilmington papers:

"I do not think that the mere recommendation and appointment of the commission was 'a grave error,' but the *belligerent tone* and accompanying *threat*. The message *assumed* all the way through that England was in the wrong, and then asked for a commission to find out whether she were or not. If the message had rehearsed the allegations of Venezuela and the counter claims of Lord Salisbury, and had asked for a commission to ascertain the facts, so that our Government might know its duty, no harm would have been done."

The facts are against our good friend, Mr. McMullan. Dr. Hoge's view is precisely that taken by the OBSERVER from the first.

A NICE KIND OF "DEMOCRATS."

Senator Blackburn received the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator in the joint caucus of the Kentucky legislature. Fourteen Cleveland and Carlisle members elected as Democrats and calling themselves Democrats refused to go into or abide by the action of the caucus. The Republicans for two or three weeks have been making movements looking to the unseating of Democrats so as to give them a clear majority. While these things have been going on and are current news of the day, not a single administration paper that we have seen has contained a word of rebuke of the traitorous fourteen so-called Democrats. On the contrary, several of the journals which support the President through thick and thin have gone the length of commending them.

Here is the way the Atlanta Journal, Mr. Hoke Smith's paper, and the leader of the Southern administration journals, gives the latest news of Blackburn's gallant fight:

BLACKBURN FAR BEHIND.

Fails to Hold the Democratic Vote, and Gets 58 to Hunter's 67 On Separate Ballots.

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan'y 21.—Notwithstanding the compromise to postpone the senatorial election till next month, both branches of the legislature ballotted to-day separately as follows:

Senate—Hunter 15; Blackburn 18; scattering 3.

House—Hunter 52; Blackburn 40; scattering 8.

Total—Hunter 67; Blackburn 58; scattering 11. Blackburn did not hold the democratic vote. Poor, the populist, voted for Clarence F. Bates, the populist candidate. If he had voted for Hunter, as expected, the latter would still have been one short as 69 votes are necessary to a choice.

Yet some people are so foolish as to call Mr. Cleveland—by whose deliberate procurement the split in the Kentucky Democracy was brought about and is now maintained—a "Democrat"!

CURRENT COMMENT.

Read the fine tribute to Dr. Kingsbury by Mr. Edward Gilliam, on the 1st page.

* * *

Those who are, at heart, not Democrats naturally object to the OBSERVER'S pointing out Mr. Cleveland's lapses from Democracy.

* * *

Is there not some Senator to whom the President can write a letter telling who it was that, as Mr. Morgan says, invited him to Washington "for a conference Dec. 23?"

Poll for President.

New York World.]

A poll of the members of the Democratic National Committee was made by correspondents of the World to-day as to their individual choice for President. The questions asked were:

WHOM DO YOU FAVOR FOR THE NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET?

ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A THIRD TERM FOR MR. CLEVELAND?

Out of the fifty-one members reponses were obtained from nearly forty. The poll shows that, while there is some unanimity of sentiment in the West for Morrison, there is no general choice. A large number would neither express a preference nor permit themselves to be quoted for or against the third term.

But the opinions of official representatives of the Democratic organizations in nearly forty States may be summarized as follows:

For Cleveland and a third term	8
Opposed to a third term	9
For Whitney	4
For Morrison, of Illinois	5
For Matthews, of Indiana	2
For Vice-President Stevenson	2
For a silver man	8
Non-committal	8

Calvin S. Brice (Ohio)—There seems to be no choice in the committee as to the candidate for President, and no great desire to nominate any one now. We have had a good deal of talk on the third term. There is a very strong impression that Mr. Cleveland has written a letter for use if the occasion arises. In it he is believed to have said that under no circumstances would he accept the Presidency for the third time. If the necessity arises, the letter, written six months previous to the convention, will be displayed; if no such necessity comes, no one will know positively that it was ever written. Cincinnati's candidate would be Campbell.

William F. Sheehan (New York)—With the exception of a few Western committeemen who are for Morrison there are none who have candidates. The convention is a long way off, and the condition of party affairs is such that it seems to me foolish to talk of nominating this or that man. I have no candidate. Cleveland is out of the question. I am absolutely opposed to a third term for any man, and I think I am in accord with my party in that respect.

D. J. Campau (Mich.)—I think Morrison can come nearer carrying Michigan than any other Democrat.

James L. Norris (District of Columbia)—It is too early to express a preference.

Clark Howell, Jr., (Georgia)—Any Democrat will do who will pledge himself to sign whatever silver legislation Congress shall pass. It the Democratic Convention adopts a gold platform, even Texas will go Populists.

John Sheridan (W. Va.)—I have no candidate. Morrison, of Illinois, or Matthews, of Indiana, would poll the party strength in West Virginia.

A. W. Sulloway (New Hampshire)—I have no candidate. I cannot tell how the third-term proposition would take.

C. B. Howry (Miss.)—Mississippi will be for a free silver candidate. Who that will be I cannot tell. Either Morrison or Stevenson would do.

Senator William N. Roach, proxy for William C. Leistikow (N. Dak.)—I have no special preference. I do not think that Mr. Cleveland will be a candidate, nor do I think that the party would give him the nomination should he seek it.

Representative Terry, proxy for U. M. Rose (Ark.)—I don't believe that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is in sight yet. Cleveland will not be a candidate. What does he want to run for a third term for—to the smashed?

John C. Edwards, proxy for Frank W. Beane (Idaho)—I want to see William R. Morrison, of Illinois, nominated.

Allen W. Thurman, proxy for H. B. Ferguson (New Mexico)—I should like to have Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Ex-Gov. Francis, of Missouri, proxy for M. F. Tarpey (California)—I don't wish to express an opinion.

John G. Prather (Missouri)—I am for Morrison.

Ben T. Cable (Illinois)—My preference is Morrison.

Arthur Sewall (Maine)—Cleveland is the strongest man the Democrats can name.

Ex-Gov. West, proxy for Sam. A. Merritt (Utah)—It is too far off to talk of the nomination. It will not go begging. There will be a lively canvass on the part of several candidates.

J. J. Richardson (Iowa)—If Mr. Whitney would take the field a great many Democrats in my State would be for him.

Bradley B. Smalley (Vermont)—The nomination of a Presidential candidate is too far off. I can't talk now.

H. E. Brady, proxy for E. D. McKee (Oregon)—I have no preference to make public. I believe Mr. Cleveland is the strongest man before the public. Mr. Olney has been mentioned here, but he is in a certain sense an obscure man; yet some of our best Presidents have risen to the place from obscurity. Many of our people are for Cleveland, and Whitney has a strong following. Many Oregon Democrats think Vice-President Stevenson would make a good compromise candidate, as he has said nothing on the financial question.

Charles W. Blair (Kansas)—It is not time to talk of candidates. I think if Mr. Cleveland would give his consent to run he could be nominated without trouble.

G. T. Niblack, proxy for T. M. Richardson (Oklahoma)—I am for a Western silver man.

Chairman William F. Harrity (Pennsylvania)—I don't care to express my views at this time.

James Jeffries (Louisiana)—We are so divided on the financial question that I do not think it wise to make public expression of my views now.

G. W. Nieman, proxy for A. L. Delaney (Alaska)—I haven't any candidate. I am for a sound money man.

A. J. Davidson (Montana)—Ang good silver man will do. I'm not particular. Put me down for Vest.

Samuel Pasco (Florida)—I am not prepared to name a candidate. My people are against the third term proposition.

Thomas H. Sherley (Kentucky)—I cannot talk on the subject of candidates. It is doubtful if the people will favor a nomination of any man for the third term.

Tobias Castor (Nebraska)—I do not wish to talk.

M. L. Donaldson (South Carolina)—I do not care to express views either for the Democrats in my State or myself. I do not think, however, that the nomination of Cleveland or a declaration in favor of silver would be wise.

Hugh C. Wallace (Washington)—I think the nomination of Cleveland would be the wisest thing.

Miles Ross (New Jersey)—I think Cleveland the strongest man we can nominate.

M. W. Ransom (North Carolina)—I have nothing to say.

R. Q. Mills, proxy (Texas)—All I can say is that the Democratic party could not afford to nominate Thomas Jefferson for a third term.

S. P. Sheerin (Indiana(—We don't talk of Cleveland in Indiana. We are for Matthews first, last and all the time.

SOCIETY.

MARY S. MACRAE.

ITS FUNCTIONS.

Much smaller than its wont was the literary gathering around Miss MacRae's tea table last Thursday afternoon.

The wind was cold and a falling mist threatened momently to herald in our usual January snow storm.

However, enthusiasm does not wait for numbers, and the ardor already evidenced by scorn of weather burned more brightly across the tea cups before a cheerful blaze.

Mrs. John B. Broadfoot treated the meeting to a sketch of Mrs. Burton Harrison's works and personality, which both in thought and manner of execution was exceedingly creditable, and one felt an instinctive desire that Mrs. Harrison herself might hear so graceful and so well deserved a tribute.

The business of the club having been disposed of, and several valuable papers entrusted to the secretary for preservation in the archives, the President, Miss MacRae, gave voice to a scheme which, she said, had been burning in her brain and gathering force for several weeks. She expressed herself in words to this effect.

"There is great need in our town for a public library. True, such a thing has been attempted and has failed, but we have to look for the cause in the large scale on which it was begun, rather than in the inability of our population to support it. There is a little North Carolina village of four hundred inhabitants where such an institution flourishes, and the excellent library which Asheville now boasts, was founded not many years ago by several energetic and determined young women, one of whom, Miss Frances Buxton, we now number among us, and it is from her lips that we hear the story of its upward struggles."

The President of the Woman's Monument Association wore an anxious look and the speaker proceeded.

"Now, it is a self evident fact that a town of Fayetteville's size and moderate means cannot support two simultaneous drains. For the next five years we have undertaken to raise money for the building of a monument to our Confederate Dead, and another and separate drain upon our people would be fatal to both enterprises.

"My plan of action is this. A reception—admission fee, one bound book (and in this way we can dispose of our duplicates)—will be held by this club in some central place. The theme of this reception will be some country of interest, by heritage, probably, to this section. Its national airs will be sung, its costumes worn and a parlor talk given about the characteristics of its people.

"We are then furnished with a nucleus. For an hour each week the library is to be kept open by some member of the club who shall be appointed for the purpose, and until the monument is built, with each opening season, that is four times a year, another book reception will be given.

"Of course," concluded the President, "donations will always be accepted with cheerfulness."

No dissenting voice was heard. "I have duplicate Irvings, came from one voice, "and I duplicate Scotts," from another. It was suggested also that the books owned by the old library might easily be unearthed to form a part of the nucleus.

The meeting adjourned, hoping to discuss the matter at greater length and with fuller attendance this afternoon.

***

The Whist Club was entertained most pleasantly by Mrs. Weldon Huske at her hospitable Haymount home last Thursday evening. It gave his old friends much pleasure to see Mr. John H. Anderson, of Brooklyn, among the guests.

***

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."

Some comical figures were cut at the masquerade storm party given Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Slocomb of Dick street Monday night.

Soon after eight, silent masked figures began to steal in through the hospitable hall door. Mother Goose with her tall cap and broom, a group of tall white ghouls followed by as many in sombre black, "Aunt Kitty" of peanut fame, a kuklux of strange dimensions and many others moved stealthily about the rooms peering into one another's eyes and presenting inquisitive cambric noses.

There was something uncanny about the scene. It made one shiver.

Presently a squeaky voice was uplifted and an Irish brogue followed suit—and both were recognized. This was a warning note to other tongues to be silent but the spell was broken and more voices were heard but still very few identified.

New installments were continually arriving, causing a deal of speculation, and at last patience found an end and masks were discarded.

However a few remained obdurate. Mr. John C. Haigh as "Aunt Kitty" retained his mask, which must have been modeled from the original, and hobbled about with a basket of peanuts so successfully that no one was able to discover his identity. Mrs. A. S. Huske as a cook was perfectly unrecognizable, and it required the most persistent conversation on all the topics of the day with a certain figure draped in curtains to discover that it was Miss Maggie Mallett.

All pretentions to silence departed with masks; music and dancing, laughter and bantering, Mrs. Slocomb's cruise like coffee pot which knows no bottom, each served and all joined to make the festivity a merry one.

***

Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock, Tanhausers beautiful wedding march ushered into the Hay Street Methodist Church the wedding party of two of our citizens, whose feet have many times crossed her portals in earnest devotion to her work.

The bride, Miss Mary Lamb, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Lamb, of Sunnyside Nursery, and, though scarcely in the twenties, has been for several years an efficient teacher in the Fayetteville Graded School.

The groom, Rev. T. H. Sutton, has given many months of faithful mission work to the poor on the outskirts of this place.

An abundance of holly beautified the chancel where the sweetly solemn ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. W. H. Moore. Miss Lamb's sister, Miss Lizzie, was her maid of honor, while two pretty girls in white, Marion McLean and Maggie Poe, members of her Sunday school class, preceded them with lighted candles, standing during the service, on either side at the chancel.

Mr. James King, of Fayetteville, was best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutton took the afternoon train for Wilmington, as Mr. Sutton is now in charge of a mission in that city.

From the pupils of the Fayetteville Graded School Miss Lamb received a beautiful Dresden clock and brass candelabra, and from the teachers a set of handsome silver forks in token of their appreciation of her work among them.

***

At the house of her father, Mr. David Gaster, on Maiden Lane, a few friends of the families assembled last evening to be present at the marriage of Miss Emma Gaster to Mr. Styles Sedberry, son of Mr. Bond E. Sedberry of this place.

In the pretty parlor where the ceremony was performed by Rev. J. T. Lyon, of Rockingham, a bank of ferns and stately lilies made a fitting back ground for the lovely scene, and during the small reception which followed congratulations and good wishes were both heartfelt and profuse.

Mr. Sedberry and his charming young bride left at 9:40 for New York and Brooklyn, where they will visit relatives for several weeks.

ITS TOPICS.

Lee's Birthday Celebrated by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The birthday of our beloved General, R. E. Lee, was celebrated by the women of the South in the gathering at New Orleans of representative members from each Southern state of that patriotic organization, "The Daughters of the Confederacy."

There is a strong movement to bind all memorial associations throughout North Carolina in the strength and dignity of this society, which does honor to our heroes, and hands down to the next generation a memory undimmed by time, and a picture of dauntless courage for their emulation.

A Poem Which Sealed the Friendship of Two Prominent Women.

THE ETERNAL WILL.

There is no thing we cannot overcome,
Say not thy evil instinct is inherited
Or that some trait inborn makes the whole life forlorn,
And calls down punishment that is not merited.
Back of the parents and grandparents lies
The great Eternal Will. That, too, is thine
Inheritance—strong, beautiful, divine;
Sure lever of success for one who tries.
Pry up thy fault with this great lever—Will;
However deeply imbedded in propensity.
However firmly set, I tell thee, firmer yet
Is that vast power that comes from Truth's immensity,
Thou art a part of that strange world, I say;
Its forces lie within thee, stronger far
Than all thy mortal sins and frailties are,
Believe thy self divine, and watch and pray.
There is no nobie height thou can'st not climb;
All triumphs may be thine in Time's futurity
If, whatsoe'er thy fault, thou dost not faint or halt.
But lean upon the staff of God's security,
Earth has no claim the soul can not contest.
Know thyself part of the Supernal source,
And naught can stand before thy spirit's force,
The soul's divine inheritance is best.

This poem from the able pen of Mrs. Wilcox, has performed the mission of bonding in friendship two women of the day, conspicuous in their separate arts—Miss Culbertson, the artist and its author.

Two years ago, Miss Culbertson, one of many clever American society women, left her home and began the serious study of art in Paris. When she expressed her determination to exhibit in the Salon the following year, her announcement was met with open smiles by her atelier friends. Still she struggled on, working her way through much disheartenment, but Paris is not encouraging to the art student.

***

Chance is a great factor in our lives. Day by day Miss Culbertson's work fell below her ideals, and day by day grew purpose fainter. One morning while Paris flowed gaily on beneath her window, the young artist laid aside her canvas, and with bitter heart relinquished her ambitions. A piece of torn paper fell under her eye, and idly taking it up, she read therein, "The Eternal Will," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The strong, noble lines so took possession of the young artist that her neglected brush was plied again with renewed resolve, and when, as she had prophesied, she did exhibit at the Salon, Miss Culbertson declared her success, and all that her life might be worth in the future to be due to the timely straying of this poem across her path.

***

Again in America Miss Culbertson's art has taken an unique turn.

At the home of her now warm friend, Mrs Wilcox, she undertook, by an original process, to make a cast of her hostess's hand, and so successful was this first attempt that a model of one's hand by Miss Culbertson has become quite a fad among American women of distinction.

Its Movements.

Mr. Brook French, of Wilmington, spent Thursday and Friday in the city.

Dr. and Mrs. Chick, of Brooklyn, passed through Fayetteville last week on their return from a honey moon spent in Florida.

As Mrs. Chick was a class mate of the Misses Kyle, of this place, the meeting of old friends was a pleasant one.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rankin have returned from Florida, and are for the time being at Mrs. Rankin's old home on Cool Spring Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Bidgood arrived Thursday night, and have been cordially welcomed by Mr. Bidgood's many friends.

Having spent several days with Mrs. R. W. Bidgood on the Hill, they will board on Gillespie street with Miss Rose.

Mr. J. H. Anderson left town Sunday morning after enjoying several days with his old friends in this city.

Miss Lilian Slocomb and Miss Maude Haigh leave this morning for St. Mary's.

The party which arrived by river from Wilmington yesterday consisted of Messrs. Williams, Holt, Williamson, Bridgers and Daniel.

MORGAN DISSOLVES HIS SYNDICATE.

A Remarkable Letter in Which He Attempts to Explain His Connection with the Great Deal Which Publicity Has Defeated.

23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, Jan'y 14, 1896.

Gentlemen: In sending you formal notice of the dissolution of the United States Bond Syndicate in which you have cooperated, it is proper that I should make some statement showing why the syndicate was formed, what action has been taken on its behalf, and why it is now dissolved.

On the 23d of December last, I was invited to Washington for a conference. During my visit there, as I have verbally stated to every one who has conferred with me on the subject, no negotiations for a loan were commenced or even suggested, nor was there then or since any agreement or request that I should take any steps preparatory to making a contract.

The result of my visit was that I came to the following conclusions:

First. That the President and Secretary of the Treasury were determined to use every power at their command to restore and maintain the gold reserve.

Second. That no steps would be taken or even any preparatory negotiations commenced until it was ascertained what action, if any, Congress would be likely to take in response to the appeal of the President for adequate and improved means for making such restoration.

Third. That the Executive Department would prefer, if possible, to secure $200,000,000 of gold in order to avoid any probable necessity for a similar negotiation before the meeting of the new Congress in 1897.

Fourth. That it was absolutely certain that no adequate relief could be obtained from Congress, and that no bill could be passed through the Senate for the improvement of the monetary system of the country.

Upon my return, appreciating to the full the gravity of the situation, and keenly alive to the fact that early action was essential, and in order that I might be prepared, if called upon, to act promptly, I took steps to ascertain to what extent it would be possible to secure the co operation of capitalists, institutions and others in forming a syndicate which would agree to sell to the United States Government $200,000,000 of gold coin.

In my efforts, while far from sanguine as to the result, the ready acquiescence of James Stillman, Esq., President of the National City Bank, New York; Edward D. Adams, Esq., with full power to represent the Deutsche Bank, of Berlin, Germany; John A. Stewart, Esq., President United States Trust Company; Pliny Fisk, Esq., of Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons, and others, to all of whom I am deeply grateful, encouraged me to proceed.

The contract, as prepared and signed by the participants, did not stipulate whether the purchase should be by private contract or by public offer. The only proviso (in addition to the important one that no gold should be withdrawn from the Treasury) was that the minimum amount of the contract should be $100,000,000 and the maximum the full amount of participations which might be secured before it became necessary to act, not exceeding $200,000,000.

The applications for participation far exceeded my expectations. At the end of three or four days the total of $200,000,000 was reached, and I had in my hands full authority which would enable me, whenever and however the Executive might decide to act, to secure that amount of gold for the Treasury reserve in exchange for United States bonds.

The participants may be divided into four classes:

First. Institutions, banking firms and others in Europe who were prepared if necessary to ship the amount of their participation in gold to this side.

Second. Banks, savings banks, trust companies and private individuals throughout the United States in possession of the actual gold coin who desired to secure bonds, either for investment or as a basis for national bank circulation.

Third. Banks in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and other cities in possession of gold, who, without necessarily desiring bonds for investment, were willing to aid in the movement to sustain the Treasury reserve, and exchange their gold for United States bonds, expecting afterwards to sell the same in the market.

Fourth. Institutions, banking firms and others who, without being in possession of the actual gold, were willing and able to obtain that gold, at whatever cost, for deposit with the Treasury in payment for bonds, provided the movement contemplated could be carried out.

I may add for your information that the $200,000,000 participations were about equally divided between the four classes indicated.

The formation of the syndicate being completed, I commenced negotiations for the permanent placing of a portion of the loan by public issue in Europe, should a contract with the Government be made.

The London market was unfortunately closed to us, owing to causes to which I need not refer. I therefore, through the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and Messrs. Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris, opened negotiations for public issues in Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, which negotiations were practically concluded, and, had it been possible to proceed further, doubtless a very large amount in bonds of small denominations would have found a permanent place in those countries, to the great advantage of every interest.

After waiting a few days for some announcement or invitation from Washington and realizing that every day's delay was serious in the face of the growing tension in financial affairs, on Saturday, Jan. 4, I sent by messenger the following letter to the President:

New York, 219, Madison avenue, Jan'y 4, 1896.

To the President, Washington, D. C.

Sir: It is with great hesitation that I venture to address you in relation to the present financial situation.

As you are doubtless well aware, financial affairs are approaching a serious crisis, and the tension to-day is extreme; and, whilst no outward evidences have developed, we are likely at any moment to reach the point and consequences which it will then be too late to remedy. The gravity of the situation must be my excuse.

The most important step at the moment is the restoration of Government credit by replacing the gold reserve in the Treasury beyond question. This once accomplished, confidence both at home and abroad in the stability of our currency will be restored.

After my recent visit to Washington I became convinced that any legislative action to improve the methods at the disposal of the Executive was unlikely; in fact, impossible. I therefore took steps to ascertain whether it would be possible to obtain the co operation of parties at home and abroad to an extent that would enable me to negotiate a contract with the Government for the sale of 11,500,000 ounces of gold, approximating 200,000,000 of dollars, on about the basis of the contract of February 8, 1895. In this effort I have been successful, and am now in a position to make such a contract for the full amount.

I do not hesitate to affirm, in fact to urge, that such a contract would in every way be for the best interests of the Government and the people, and would be followed by less derangement of the money market, of trade, in fact of all interests, including foreign exchanges, all of which, until recently, were in such an increasingly prosperous condition, and I urge your serious consideration of such a contract. At the same time I recognize the effect of legislation which has been proposed and the discussion thereupon in both houses of Congress, all of which might lead you to hesitate to make a private contract, and, consequently, in view of the gravity of the situation, I feel bound to say, that, if, after a conference, in which I can more fully lay the matter before you, and without expressing any confidence in such a mode of procedure in face of previous failures of similar attempts, but recognizing as I do that the responsibility of decision lies with you (you decide upon a public issue) I pledge to you every influence and effort in my power to assist the Government in its endeavor to make successful a negotiation by public advertisement which shall result in the sale to the Treasury of 11,500,000 ounces United States gold coin ($200,000,000), and further, I will, so far as I possibly can, take such steps as will enable the syndicate which I represent to join in making the negotiation successful to its full amount. Awaiting the indications of your pleasure, I remain, respectfully yours, J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

On Monday, Jan. 6, the call for public bids for bonds to the extent of $100,000,000 was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The amount of bonds thus offered made the syndicate contract (owing to the minimum therein fixed) available only to bid "for all or none." I should be unwilling to make such a bid under present circumstances, as I might thus seem to present for consideration by the Secretary of the Treasury the throwing out smaller bids made in good faith under a public call. The only emergency which would justify such a course would be the failure of the public to respond to the call of the Government. Under these circumstances I at once decided to dissolve the syndicate.

It has, however, been necessary to delay this action up to the present time, as every financial interest required the protection afforded by the knowledge that the syndicate was in existence prepared to make the loan a success under all circumstances, but happily this necessity does not exist any longer.

The subscriptions by individuals and others, including many of the syndicate whom I have encouraged to subscribe, from present indications, will insure the complete success of the issue. I therefore feel that the time for announcing the dissolution of the syndicate has arrived, and official notice to that effect has been issued.

I feel perfectly satisfied that there is no question as to the success of the loan.

I desire to sustain the Executive to the fullest extent in his endeavors to maintain sound currency and the credit of the country, for which every loyal citizen should hold him in honor. My firm will gladly assist any party desiring to subscribe under the present call, and will join with those prepared to take any amount that may not be desired by smaller investors. I feel sure, should it hereafter appear desirable to make such a bid, that you will gladly co-operate with them in such action, either individually or otherwise.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed in me, for which I shall ever be grateful, I am, very truly yours,

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

Mr. Morgan's Confession.

New York World.]

Mr. Morgan's letter dissolving the remnants of his smashed syndicate, taken in connection with President Cleveland's letter to Senator Caffery, justifies and confirms every charge that has been made by The World. It establishes the fact of secret negotiations for a bond issue to the ring on "about the basis of the contract of Feb. 8, 1895."

Mr. Morgan says: "On Dec. 23 I was invited to Washington for a conference."

Invited by whom? A conference on what?

Let Mr. Cleveland answer:

"Those charged with the responsibility of maintaining our gold reserve, so far as legislation renders it possible, have anxiously conferred with each other, and, as occasion permitted, with those having knowledge of financial affairs and present monetary conditions, as to the best and most favorable means of selling bonds for gold."

Mr. Morgan's confession and the President's admission confirm absolutely the reports of The World and all the other newspapers during the time specified that the head of the syndicate and the heads of the Government and of the Treasury were holding conferences on the bond issue.

Mr. Morgan denies that there was "then or since any agreement or request that I should take any steps preparatory to making a contract." But immediately upon his return to New York he did take steps. "Appreciating to the full the gravity of the situation and keenly alive to the fact that early action was essential," Mr. Morgan did draw up a blind-pool contract pledging the cornered gold to the purchase of the whole issue of the bonds on "about the basis of the contract of Feb. 8, 1895"—in other words, at fully 12 per cent. below their market price. In three or four days he had pledged $200,000,000 in gold, including large sums in Germany, France, Holland and Belgium, although less than $50,000,000 was needed to restore the Treasury's gold reserve. And such was his wonderful prescience that he knew exactly the amount of the issue proposed and even the small detail, to others unknown, that the bonds were to be dated back to 1895, making their life twenty-nine years.

Wonderful trust! Strange accidents! Singular coincidences! Astonishing patriotic perturbation and financiering in the air!

Meanwhile something happened. The World's persistent exposure of the nature of the contemplated sacrifice and robbery, and its insistent demand for a public loan, culminated on Jan. 3 in an offer to take $1,000,000 of bonds at a fair price. The offer and the protest against the secret sale were introduced and debated on that day in the Senate. The offer was accepted as an earnest that the people would take the bonds.

From that hour a secret deal with the syndicate became impossible.

On the very next day Mr. Morgan wrote and sent by special messenger to the President the letter which he now gives to the public. In that letter he sought once more to work upon the fears of the President in the manner that was so effective a year ago. He wrote:

"As you are doubtless well aware, *financial affairs are approaching a serious crisis*, and the tension to-day is extreme, and while no outward evidences have developed we *are likely at any moment to reach the point and consequences which it will then be too late to remedy.* The gravity of the situation must be my excuse."

He then told the President that he had pledged (cornered) $200,000,000 in gold and was "in a position to make such a contract for the full amount." And he declared:

"I do not hesitate to affirm, in fact to urge, that such a contract would in every way be for the best interests of the Government and the people, and would be followed by less derangement of the money market, of trade, in fact of all interests, including foreign exchanges, all of which until recently were in such an increasingly prosperous condition, and I urge your serious consideration of such a contract."

Recognizing, however, the awakening

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 23, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. GARRASON—Housekeepers.
PROF. W. H. PEEKE—Fits Cured.
H. D. C. RICHARDS—Water Works.
B. E. SEDBERRY—Fo. Sale or Rent.
J. W. INGOLD—L. W. Harper Whisky.
MRS. MARY E. WICKER—Unitarian Reading.
J. L. ANDERS—Carolina Seed and Pecan Co.

Dr. Floyd exhibits a hen egg that weighs 4¼ ounces.

Messrs. S. H. MacRae, S. H. Strange and Walter S. McRae, have been appointed marshals for the Newbern Fair.

Rev. Dr. Huske will hold ser vice in St Thomas's Church Sunday next at 11 A. M. The church is now provided with comfortable seats.

Next Sunday at Hay Street Methodist church, Prof. Weber will sing a baritone solo from Mendelsohn's grand oratorio, Last Judgment.

Mr. C. B. Ledbetter took charge as Superintendent for the Fayetteville Water Company last week in place of Mr. John Roddick, who tendered his resignation to the Manager to take effect January 17th.

Messrs. Henry Pemberton and Bailey Evans left Tuesday for a week's hunt. They will take in the country from Little River Academy to Clinton. We advise sportsmen not to follow in their wake for at least a year, as these two creek shots are sure to bag every bird within scenting distance.

The Newbern Fair.

Mr. Edward Bull, representing the Newbern Fair, was in the city last week. This is his seventh trip to every part of the State for as many different fairs of the same association. Mr. Bull gives away pencils, calendars, a &c., advertising the fair.

For the Benefit of the King's Daughters.

We are requested to make the following announcement:

"The lovers of gifted eloquence and rare oratory are in for a rich treat on the evening of the 31 inst., as Mr. J. H. Myrover has consented to make a brief talk and give some choice recitations, for the benefit of the King's Daughters."

Cumberland Horticultural Society.

Those of our citizens interested in Horticulture effected a temporary organization last Saturday of a new Society, to be known as the Cumberland County Horticultural Society. Saturday, the first day in February, is the day set when all interested are expected to meet in Fayetteville to organize permanently. Remember the day, Saturday Feb. 1st.

Col. Shaw Badly Hurt.

Col. Duncan Shaw sustained a serious injury Saturday night at his home in 71st township. While walking up stairs, and after he had ascended the fourth step he slipped and fell backwards, breaking his thigh-bone, and sustaining severe bruises. Col. Shaw, despite his 81 years, is a man of strong constitution and splendid physique, and it is the sincere hope of everybody that he may soon recover.

A North Carolinian Winning Honors in Georgia.

In speaking of the trial of an important case in Atlanta the Journal says:

Colonel A. N. Broyles represented the defendants and Mr. Shepard Bryan the plaintiff. Mr. Bryan was complimented by the attorneys in the court room for the able manner in which he handled the case, particularly upon his concluding argument. He has only been a member of the Atlanta bar for three years, having come to this city from North Carolina. He was first in the office of Irwin & Cobb, but is now associated with Mr. Burton Smith.

A Distinguished Party on the River.

The Murchison left Monday morning with the following gentlemen on board, the guests of Col. W. S. Cook, Manager of the Cape Fear Transportation Company: Messrs Walter L. Holt, of this city, Lawrence A. Williamson, of Graham, James H. Holt, of Burlington, and James R. Williams and R. L. Williams of this city. They went as far as Wilmington and returned last night. The party had a royal time and were delighted with the Murchison, the quaint scenes along the river and the hospitality of their host.

A Strange Death

Last Tuesday news reached this city that the body of Mr. Jno. A. Gillis had been found in a swamp about 22 miles from here, in Quwhiffle township the evening before. On Wednesday he came to Fayetteville and was in his usual health, which had not been the best for several years, and when his horse and buggy reached home that night without him, search was immediately instituted and was continued until Thursday evening, when his body was found in a swamp about seventy-five yards from the wagon road. Mr. Gillis was 55 years of age, and well known in this county.

At the request of several leading citizens the Water Company has been induced to make quite a liberal concession on the price of taps till March 1st next. It is hoped that enough taps will be ordered to encourage the Company to continue the low rate. We understand that the charge for tapping comprehends all fixtures from the main to and including the curb box stop and wash cock at the curb.

There seems to be a misunderstanding regarding price of taps elsewhere as compared to the price of our Fayetteville Company. In some cities the taps in the main are made by the company for $3, and the connections to the curb are then made by a plumber at the consumers' expense. The company here makes the entire connection for ten dollars, or seven dollars till March 1st, and we are informed this is much cheaper for the consumer than if the work from the main should be done by a plumber, besides the advantage of a guarantee by the Water Company of its work for all time.

Court Notes.

Cumberland County Superior Court is in session here this week with Judge L. L. Green on the Bench and Solicitor Seawell prosecuting. It is a one week's term for the trial of criminal cases only. The grand jury, of which Mr. G. W. Lawrence is foreman, has been kept busy with several important cases and numerous petty ones.

The following cases have been disposed of up to the time of going to press:

MONDAY.

Hector Pritchard, colored, was convicted of F & A and senteneed to 5 months in jail.

T. C. Whitfield and Luther Hawley were fined five dollars apiece and costs for fighting.

Jno. Freeman was convicted of carrying a concealed weapon and fined.

Jerry Penny, F. & A., found guilty. 4 months in jail.

Weldon Smith, larceny, guilty, 1 year in penitentiary.

TUESDAY.

Heman Wilson, larceny, guilty. 1 year on Roads of Chatham county.

Wm. Murley, larceny, guilty. 1 year in penitentiary.

Wm. Battle, larceny, guilty. To work on Chatham county roads for two years.

There is a case on the docket, numbered 73, which, if the grand jury find a true bill, promises to cause some mirth in this exceedingly sombre term, with its murders, rapes, assaults and robberies. The case in question is where Mr. T. S. Lutterloh indicted and caused the arrest of a negro named Wright Williams, a tenant in one of Mr. Lutterloh's houses in Carver's Creek Township, for vacating the house and taking the floors and doors with him. The negro says that he can bring witnesses to prove that it is the custom in Carver's Creek Township upon leaving a rented house to take the floorings and doors. The courts of the State will please take cognizance of this special custom.

Special venires have been summoned in the murder cases of the State against Joe White for the killing of Goodman at Manchester and Duncan McEachern for killing Anderson Tolly in 71st. White is represented by Messrs. Robeson and Bidgood and McEachern by Col. Sutton. Late yesterday evening before a jury was chosen, McEachern submitted to a verdict of manslaughter and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The grand jury found a true bill against Henry Simpson for rape.

Carlton Watson was taken into court this morning and submitted to the charge of larceny. Judge Green sentenced him to five years in the penitentiary.

Bidgood—Young.

Mr. C. W. Bidgood, one of Fayetteville's leading young lawyers, was married in Charlottesville, Virginia, Tuesday of last week, to Miss Minnie Young

Mr. and Mrs. Bidgood arrived in this city Friday night, and are staying temporarily with Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bidgood on Haymount.

Mrs. Bidgood is a highly cultivated and exceedingly beautiful young lady, and will be a great acquisition to our society.

A Charlottesville despatch to the Richmond Times says:

One of the most beautiful marriages that has taken place in this city for some time was witnessed at the Presbyterian church at 11:30 A. M. to-day by a host of the admiring friends of the contracting parties. Promptly at the hour announced for the ceremony to take place Mr. Charles West Bidgood, of Fayetteville, N. C., led to the altar Miss Minnie McCoy Young, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Professor C. E. Young, principal of the Charlottesville Female Institute, and the ceremony was performed by Dr. G. L. Petrie.

The best man was Mr. George Bidgood, of Richmond, brother of the groom, and the attendants were Messrs. W. W. Old, of Norfolk; Stewart Hanchel, B. L. Jones, John S. White, and C. D. Fishburne, of Charlottesville.

Mr. and Mrs. Bidgood left on the 12:30 eastern-bound train for Norfolk and Old Point, where they will spend some days before they return to their permanent home in Fayetteville, N. C., where Mr. Bidgood is engaged in the practice of law.

People and their Movements.

Dr. Cyrus Thompson is in the city.

Hon. D. H. McLean and Mr. W. E. Murchison are attending court.

We are glad to see Editor Jno. A. Oates out again after several weeks' illness.

Miss Ethel Fisher has returned from a visit to friends and relatives at Clinton.

Misses Lillie Slocomb and Maude Haigh left this morning for Raleigh to attend St. Mary's.

Mrs. C. A. Welton, of Waterbury, Conn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. General Brady, at Oakdale.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Marsh have returned from New York City. Dr. Marsh has been taking his bi-annual post graduate course in medicine.

Messrs. Wilkes Morris, W. A. Wright and S. J. Jewett, of Wilmington, have been attending court as witnesses in the 71st murder case.

Mr. Archie McMillan left Monday night for Mobile, Alabama, where he goes to assist in the McMillan Bros' great establishment there during what promises to be an unusually busy season.

Missrs. Lawrence Williamson, of Graham, and James Holt, of Barlington, have been spending a few days in the city. Mr. Williamson is largely interested in the new Holt Factory. Both these gentlemen are well-known to many of our people.

Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Chick, of Brooklyn, N. Y., spent Saturday and Sunday in the city. They were returning from Florida, where they spent their honeymoon, having been recently married in Brooklyn. Mrs. Chick, a charming young woman, was a school-mate of Misses Laura and Nan Kyle. Dr. Chick is a rising young physician of Brooklyn. Neither one had ever been South before and they were both delighted with their trip.

An accident to the machinery of the mill at which the OBSERVER'S regular paper is made, has caused us to use inferior paper for this and last issue.

A Dastardly Attempt to Assassinate Mr. W. K. Parker.

Mr. W. K. Parker, superintendent of Cumberland Mills, narrowly escaped death at the hands of an assassin last Thursday night. Mr. Parker was working at his desk in his office adjoining the mill about seven o'clock in the evening, when a pistol shot rung out, and a ball came whizzing through the window, striking him in the left side just below the heart. Mr. Parker, not heading his wound, sprang to the door but could see nothing of the villain, it being very dark and raining.

The firing attracted the attention of Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Parker's brother-in-law, who hurried to the scene, and supposing Mr. Parker mortally wounded, hastily summoned a physician. Upon examination it was found that the ball was buried in the flesh about an eighth of an inch below the skin. It was soon extracted, and found to have caused nothing more than a painful flesh wound. It was truly a narrow escape, for if Mr. Parker had not been sitting down, causing the flesh in that part of the body to bunch, and the window pain through which the ball was fired had not been an unusually thick one, he would undoubtedly have been seriously wounded, if not, indeed, killed. There is no clue as yet to the perpetrator of this dastardly outrage. Mr. Parker is one of the most popular mill superintendents in the State, both socially and with his employes, which makes the shooting all the more a mystery.

The following resolutions were adopted at a mass meeting held on the 20th inst.:

CUMBERLAND, N. C., Jan'y 20, 1896.

A mass meeting was held to-night by the people of Cumberland and vicinity to express to the public and the State their indignant condemnation of the apparent attempt to assassinate Mr. W. K. Parker on the night of January 16th, 1896, while sitting in his office at the Cumberland Cotton Mills, of which he has been Secretary, Treasurer and Manager for the past five or six years, by shooting him through the window from the outside darkness.

Numbers of sympathetic and patriotic speeches were made while the committee was out and when they came in the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted by four to five hundred people of this village and community who were congregated en masse.

WHEREAS: We have heard with deep regret of the apparent attempt to assassinate Mr. W. K. Parker, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager of the Cumberland Mills on the night of January 16th, 1896, while in his office discharging the duties incumbent upon him as such official; and, whereas, we consider such an attempt unprovoked, unaccountable and *without any cause*, a disgrace to civilization, a stigma upon the community in which we live, and a menace to the peace, safety and dignity of each citizen of our State; now therefor be it

Resolved, 1st. That we denounce the aforesaid attempt as being unjustifiable, cowardly and the act of a midnight assassin.

Resolved, 2nd. That while we as operatives of the Cumberland Mills and citizens of this community, in joint meeting assembled, deplore the attempt of the aforesaid would-be-assassin, we rejoice that the assault was unsuccessful and no serious damage done, and that we will use all honorable means to apprehend the culprit and bring him to justice.

Resolved, 3rd. That since Mr. Parker became a citizen of our town we have always found him to be a refined, conservative and courteous gentleman, also being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a Knight of Pythias in good standing, and believe that he has done the best he could in every instance and under all circumstances for the welfare of the employes of said Cumberland Mills, and we extend to him our sincere sympathy and support in this trying ordeal of his experience, and thank an all-wise Providence that he has been spared to his family, his friends and our State.

Z. B. NEWTON, Att'y,
ALEX. BIGGS, Sup't,
ROBT. H. MASHBURN,
Operative (Engineer),
A. A. HARRINGTON, JR.,
Merchant,
Committee.

Death of Capt. W. J. Tolar.

News reached this city Monday evening of the death of Capt. W. J. Tolar at Willis's Creek that morning. Capt. Tolar was long a respected and honored citizen of this city and county, and his sudden death is a shock to his many friends. Capt. Tolar was born in this county March 11th, 1827. He moved from Cumberland in early youth to South Carolina, and at the outbreak of the war entered the service of his country before the fall of Fort Sumter and served gallantly till severely wounded at Atlanta, July 22d, 1864. He was convalescing and expecting to return to the field when the war ended.

We extend our sincere condolence to his bereaved family.

A Democratic Postmaster.

Mr. Gaster, as everybody knew he would be, has been appointed Postmaster at this place. Henderson's term expired yesterday. As soon as Mr. Gaster makes up his bond he will take charge of the office.

Mrs. Isaac Hollingsworth died in this city on Monday afternoon, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. M. Decker. The funeral took place from the First Baptisht Church Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Read Ayer's Almanac, which your druggist will gladly hand you, and note the wonderful cures of rheumatism, catarrh, scrofula, dyspepsia, eczema, debility, humors, and sores, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly a remarkable preparation and nothing like it has ever been produced. No matter how wiry and unmanageable the hair may be, under the influence of this incomparable dressing, it becomes soft, silky, and pliable to the comb and brush.

Arrest
disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures
SICK HEADACHE,
sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.
TUTT'S Liver PILLS

"The Post Office Mission,"
THROUGH ME, OFFERS TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS SECTION
UNITARIAN READING.
All desiring such will be supplied (without price) by addressing me at my office.
Respectfully,
MRS. MARY E. WICKER,
1-20-96 Wicker P. O., N. C.

Words of Encouragement.

Some current matters lead us to break our rule and reproduce the following commendations that came in one mail:

[Red Springs Citizen.]

The FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER is without doubt the ablest edited paper in the State. It goes for Cleveland with gloves off, and shows him up in unenviable light.

[Wilmington Dispatch.]

This announcement [regarding the OBSERVER'S remarkable increase of patronage] of the Fayetteville OBSERVER will be read with interest by all who love good government and honest methods. The OBSERVER has for a long time been fighting the people's battles and if it were boycotted by the public for so doing such action would reveal an amount of ignorance on the part of those so engaged surprising to think of.

Among all the exchanges which reach our office, state and national, none are as eagerly watched for and devoured as the Atlanta Constitution and Fayetteville OBSERVER. We love to read them because they always take a broad, comprehensive and patriotic view of the great questions they treat of. There is a ring about the utterances of these two journals that carries with it even to a casual reader a certainty of honest conviction not to be mistaken.

We have not at all times in all things thought precisely as the editors of these papers have, but we have never for one moment doubted the honesty of their views as expressed in their columns.

Many exchanges find their way to our office that are elegantly edited, but many of them at times, to our mind, destroy the concord of euphony by a false demigogical note. This, however, has never been the case with the two journals mentioned.

We are glad to know that the OBSERVER has grown in public esteem in spite of the influences exerted against it by organized effort, and we hope it may continue to grow in patronage and the confidence of the public until it is a mighty tribune of the people in this section of the country, such as the Atlanta Constitution is in the South Atlantic states.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.

If your system is clogged and your circulation sluggish, it will cause disease. Do not delay but take Johnson's Sarsaparilla and Celery. It will cleanse the blood and pure blood is a safeguard against disease. Large bottles, 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Beauchamp & Beach, Eufaula, Ala., writes: We have handled your Japanese Pile Cure for two years now and can conscientiously say it has given entire satisfaction and is a good seller. We regard it as being the best thing for Hemmhorroids or Piles that we have ever sold. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Mr. Wm. M. Wilson
Pullman, W. Va.

Better Than For Years

Hood's Sarsaparilla Demonstrates Its Merits.

A scrofulous or catarrhal condition of the intestines is often the prime cause of chronic diarrhœa, and when the tissues are built up and healed by the pure blood made by Hood's Sarsaparilla, a cure is effected. Read this: "I believe it my duty to tell what benefit I have received from Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with chronic diarrhœa for four years, and

Severe Pains in the Back

of my head and also in my side. I was treated by two leading physicians, but found no relief. I was advised by friends

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I commenced taking the medicine last May and have taken over seven bottles. I found relief after taking the first bottle and now feel better than I have for years." WILLIAM M. WILSON, Pullman, West Virginia.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

Water Works.

A REBATE OF $3.00
WILL BE MADE ON ALL TAPS ORDERED PRIOR TO
MARCH 1st, 1896.

This concession is made with a view to encouraging intending users to order in advance of the busy Spring work. As the average cost of a tap is above our regular price we trust that the rebate will bring enough orders to enable the Superintendent to economise by running in several taps each day.

FAYETTEVILLE WATER COMPANY.
H. D. C. RICHARDS,
General Manager.
1-23-96 4t

For Sale or Rent,

the dwelling house now occupied by Mr R. O. Whitaker, on Cool Spring street. The house is new and in first-class order, containing seven rooms with all necessary out-houses. Possession given at once.

For terms apply to
B. E. SEDBERRY.
1-23-96 2t

Graded School Report.

To the Trustees of the Graded School:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I have the honor to submit my report of the fourth month of the Fayetteville Graded School:

Pupils on rolls at beginning of month,	231
Pupils entered during month,	13
Pupils (total for month),	244
Boys during month,	109
Girls during month,	135
Average attendance,	195
Per cent. attendance,	.80

Following is the

ROLL OF HONOR.

Girls—Mattie Atkinson, Alma Fitzell, Mary Benton, Lillie Davis, Harriett Humphrey, Alice Haigh, Sadie Jessup, Minnie Johnson, Minnie Green, Lina Pemberton, Georgie Barden, Nellie Bramble, Lula Buckingham, Hattie Lee Atkinson, Amanda Amos, Dellie Amos, Ellen Brandt, Myra Bell, Maggie Carson, Nellie Cook Davis, Attie Green, Mary Weldon Huske, Annie Sedberry, Emma Solomon, Vara Barden, Barbara Humphrey, Luella Green, Katie Lamb, Louise Huske, Salie Ward, Katie Calsis, Lundie Green, Janie Maultsby, Minnie Solomon, Louise Calder.

Boys—George McNeill, Neill McArtan, Eugene Jones, Haigh McLauchlin, Haigh Small, Albert Humphrey, George Davis, John Swann Haigh, Robert Lamb, Henry Lamb, James Maultsby, George Williams, Eugene Johnson, Fred Thomson, Wiley Reid, Albert Cross, John Davis, Edwin Maultsby, Goring Thomson, Stuart Pemberton.

The semi-annual examination of the school has just been concluded, with generally very satisfactory results. The following made an average of 95 on examination:

Alice Haigh, Alice Overby, Harriett Humphrey, Ruffin Powers, Mary Agnes Monroe, Haigh McLauchlin, Lina Pemberton, Ellen Brandt, Myra Bell, Sadie Gardner, Mary Weldon Huske, Mary Norcott Broadfoot, Bessie Johnson, Barbara Humphrey, John Jackson, Jean Pemberton, Louise Huske, Marguerite Walker, Mary Hinsdale Slocomb.

The departure of Miss Mary Lamb, teacher of Grade No. 2, causes no little regret to the superintendent, her assistants, and the pupils of the whole school. Hers has been a service of four years in the institution, marked throughout by rare fidelity and capacity, and her place will be hard to fill. In sundering the pleasant relations which have existed between us, it may be permitted to wish her the happiness which she so richly deserves.

Respectfully,
MISS P. H. MATTHEWS.

Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

SHOULD YOU TRY McDONALD'S COUGH CURE and fail to be benefitted by it, return empty bottle and your money will be refunded.

A LOT OF GOOD HORSES AND MULES
TO SELL CHEAP.
COME AT ONCE AND GET CHOICE.
1-16-96 4t A. E. RANKIN & CO.

THE ÆTNA
Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR SALE.
A GOOD PIANO. Apply at this office.

GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CURES ALL Aches, Pains, Cuts and Bruises. Sold by BEVILL & VANSTORY, Fayetteville, N. C.

OLD MAN, IF YOU HAVE ACHES AND Pains, get a bottle of Goose Grease. BEVILL & VANSTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ED. R. McKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. P. HIGHSMITH, M. D
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S

DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

If we could trace Dyspepsia to its source, it would lead back to our kitchen. In fact, the secret of good health is good cooking. If well cooked, foods are partially digested; if poorly cooked, they are less digestible than in their raw state. If you are a victim of faulty cooking; that is, if you suffer from Dyspepsia, the rational cure must be looked for in an artificially digested food, and a food which will at the same time aid the digestion of other foods. Such a preparation virtually rests the tired digestive organs, thereby restoring them to their natural strength.

The Digestive Cordial, as prepared by the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, is just such a preparation, and a single 10 cent bottle will convince you of its value. If your druggist doesn't keep it, he will be glad to get it through his wholesale house.

LAXOL is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Do not take any substitute when you ask for the one true blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Fits Cured
From U.S. Journal of Medicine
Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one afflicted to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

HOUSEKEEPERS.

VISIT A. GARRASON'S STORE
AND FIND RELIEF FROM THE MOST PERPLEXING QUESTION IN HOUSEKEEPING:
How to Diversify your Dishes.
—YOU WILL FIND HIS—
Large and Carefully Selected Stock of GROCERIES
ADEQUATE TO ALL GCCASIONS.

It is easy to humbug a man once. When he has been persuaded into buying cheap, inferior whisky he never does it again if he can help it. Inferior whisky is disgusting, poisonous and unsatisfactory in every way. Besides it is dangerous to health and comfort. Don't buy whisky at random. The risk is too great. Get a high grade liquor that has been tested and proved. The I. W. HARPER Nelson County, Ky., whisky has made a reputation by its excellence. It is invariably good and can always be depended upon.

SOLD BY
J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cape Fear Dry Goods COMPANY,
—(SUCCESSORS OF ROSE & LEAK),—
TAKE THIS METHOD OF ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE BOUGHT
THE ENTIRE STOCK
—OF—
Rose & Leak at Auction.
IN A FEW DAYS A LARGE LOT OF
NEW GOODS
WILL BE ADDED TO THIS STOCK.
WONDERFUL BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT FROM THE AUCTION STOCK.

This Company is composed of W. F. Leak and all of Rose & Leak's former salesmen.

Cape Fear Dry Goods Co.

CAROLINA Seed and Pecan Co.
BRANCH STORE
—ON—
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYETTEVILLE.
J. L. ANDREWS Manager.

Papers for Sale.
Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

Beautiful Crayon Portraits.

You may not want one yourself, but perhaps you have a Father, Mother, Sister, Brother, Son, Daughter, Uncle, Aunt, Cousin, Friend or Sweetheart whose dear face you wish to have with you. These Beautiful Portraits (a sample of which we exhibit in our store) are the same size and quality as have been retailed for years at $10.00 each.

Every one of them are made by the celebrated ACME COPYING COMPANY of Chicago, who guarantee them both as to likeness and durability.

YOU CAN GET ONE ABSOLUTELY
Free OF COST **"How?"** "BY BUYING $10.00 WORTH OF GOODS."

"But I can't use them." "Yes you can, for we have many things that you need. Surely you can find something to suit you in our immense stock. We give you the portrait free, you pay for only the frame." Frames furnished at wholesale price.

S. SHEETZ & SONS.
—WILL SAVE YOU MONEY IF YOU WISH TO BUY—
FURNITURE
OF ANY KIND, CLOCKS AND PICTURES. WE CARRY THE HEAVIEST STOCK IN NORTH CAROLINA.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

J. W. MURCHISON,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
HAS NOW IN STOCK A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps,
Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.
IN FACT, THE PRUDENT BUYER, WHO ALWAYS WANTS THE
Best Goods at the Lowest Prices
WILL FIND JUST WHAT HE WANTS IN OUR LARGE VARIETY AND ASSORTMENT.
DON'T FORGET THAT OUR LEADING POINTS ARE
QUALITY, DURABILITY, RELIABILITY AND HONEST PRICES.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK.
J. W. MURCHISON,
Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
—AND—
FERTILIZERS.
McDONALD'S COUGH CURE IS SOLD IN THE States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Massachusetts, New York and Indiana.
Verdict: "*It is as represented.*"

FANCY BAKERY
—AND—
RESTAURANT
HAY STREET,
(W. F. Raiford successor to C. M. Watson.)
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,
OYSTERS
in every style in the cafe.
W. F. RAIFORD,
FAYETTEVILLE.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY McDONALD'S COUGH Cure. You will find it a first-class remedy. Sold by Druggists.

The Clyde Steamship Co.
New York Wilmington, N. C.
—AND—
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.
FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M
NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, Jan. 18
CROATAN.....Saturday, Jan. 25
WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
CROATAN.....Saturday, Jan. 18
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, Jan. 25
WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Jan. 14
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Tuesday, Jan. 21
Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

McDONALD'S COUGH CURE IS SOLD EXTENsively in Fayetteville, Cumberland and adjoining Counties.

For Holiday Gifts!

Can anything be more pleasing than
BEAUTIFUL CUT-GLASS BOTTLES,
IN PRETTY CASES,
containing the most *delicate* and *exquisite perfumes*,
—SUCH AS—
"SWEET CHIMES,"
"VIOLET BOUQUET,"
"LILAC DEW,"
"YELLOW JESSAMINE,"
WHITE ROSE."
Remember our popular and superior
GOLDEN CROWN COLOGNE.
4711 FARINA,
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS, etc.
FOR XMAS USE:
CAROLINA BAKING POWDER.
CHOICEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
H. R. HORNE

Phœnix Cotton Manufacturing Co.

The Directory takes this method of calling the attention of the public to the opportunity now offered to everybody to make a first-class investment by subscribing for stock in the New Phœnix Mill. The shares are $50 each, payable 25c. weekly. Every citizen of the town and county ought to have one or more. It is a splendid saving bank. Every parent should take one or more shares for every child in the family. Every merchant should liberally support the enterprise. It means business—trade, thrift and prosperity. The books of subscription are still open. Don't delay in taking stock, as the longer it is delayed the more it will cost to make the first payment.

Call upon or write to
JAS. D. McNEILL,
1-9-96 tf Sec'y and Treas'r.

Sciatic Rheumatism

For real blood diseases relief can only be obtained by using a real blood remedy. So many people who are suffering from an obstinate or deep-seated blood disease make the mistake of taking remedies which at best are only tonics and cannot possibly reach their trouble. It is in just such cases which other so-called blood remedies cannot reach that S.S.S. has made some of the most wonderful cures. Rheumatism is one of the most obstinate diseases of the blood, and there are few remedies which have any effect whatever upon it.

Mr. Asa Smith, who resides at Greencastle, Indiana, where he is well known, writes:

"For many years I have suffered from that terrible disease known as Sciatic Rheumatism, which the treatment of many physicians failed to relieve. I have also used nearly every known blood remedy, but they did me no good, as they did not seem to reach my case at all. Possibly my condition and the extent of my sufferings

MR. ASA SMITH.

can be better appreciated when I state that the disease reached a point where it was a matter of utter impossibility for me to take my food, or handle myself in any way, and for several months the nurses were compelled to turn me in bed by use of the sheets.

"This was my condition when S.S.S. was recommended to me, and I must confess that I had little hopes of any medicine benefitting me. I was soon encouraged, however, when after taking three bottles I was able to move my right arm. I continued to take the medicine and before long was able to walk across the room, and when I had finished one dozen bottles was able to get about as of old.

"I have been hale and hearty now for two years, without any sign of a return of the disease. I will never cease to praise S.S.S., which I regard as the most wonderful blood remedy on earth; it brought me out of a condition of utter helplessness to one of robust health, with a weight of 170 pounds."

S. S. S. cures Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, and any form of blood troubles. It is guaranteed purely vegetable and forces out the poison permanently. If you have a blood disease, take a blood medicine—S. S. S. is exclusively for the blood and is recommended for nothing else. It has made some truly wonderful cures of Cancer, where death seemed the only relief, and we will take pleasure in sending to anyone full particulars of these cures, and also our valuable books. Address Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

The World's Service.

Boston Herald.]

The attitude of the Administration regarding the public bond call could hardly be more chilling if it had been dictated by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan himself. The New York World, which has done splendid work to stimulate subscriptions for the loan, has good reason to complain of the hostile posture of the Washington officials. All the utterances on the matter from the Treasury Department, so far as they have come to our notice, make light of our New York contemporary's patriotic efforts and predict sure failure for them. Such predictions are not unlikely to work out their own fulfilment, for, as Secretary Carlisle has by the terms of the call full power to reject any or all bids, a general impression that he will exercise this power in favor of the syndicate cannot but have a discouraging effect upon public bidders. This impression already exists. It has been created by the posture of the Administration, and if that posture is maintained much longer the damage may be beyond repair.

One point, however, has already been gained. Even if the public loan prove more or less of a disappointment, the agitation which brought it about promises to result in a large saving to the United States. If Mr. Morgan gets the bonds for his syndicate he will have to pay a materially higher price for them than he at first intended to offer. When the new syndicate chipped the shell his idea was that the bonds would be secured at about the price which he gave last year. That price, stated roundly, was 104½. But now he appears to be willing to offer a material advance on that absurdly low figure.

According to a despatch from New York, which purports to rest upon the authority of a subscribing member of the syndicate, the combination expects to secure the entire $100,000,000 loan, and this expectation is said to be founded on Mr. Morgan's purpose to make "an offer so advantageous that no other proposition can stand in his way." He will, it is said, propose to purchase the entire issue, paying gold for the whole, and to furnish the Treasury with an additional amount of gold equal to one-third of the face of the bonds, or $33,333,333, in exchange for legal tender notes. The price which he will offer is still undecided, but it is believed to be about 108. On that supposition the Treasury would get $141,000,000 gold, and the reserve, assuming it to remain till the completion of the contract at present level of about $58,000,000, would be raised at a bound to $199,000,000. As the 4 per cents were quoted yesterday at 116¼ bid, a purchase at 108 would give the Morgan syndicate a margin of about $8,000,000. We hardly need say that such a margin would be a very exorbitant "shave," and Mr. Morgan will have to improve upon it quite decidedly before his terms should be regarded as reaching an acceptable level. Still, even in their present form they are a distinct improvement upon his earlier ideas. [The World has since succeeded in breaking up the syndicate, and announces offers for more than the whole loan.]

The Cruiser Raleigh.

To the Press of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—For several months past it has been your pleasure to endorse and encourage through the columns of your papers, what is known as the "Leader's Popular Fund," a fund to be collected with which to purchase some testimonial for the United States crusier Raleigh, the warship named in honor of our capital city.

Your hearty, sincere and unselfish endorsement in support of the raising of this fund, has given its promoter inspiration and courage to perserve in the work; and no less confidence in the successful result of this fund has been given by the untiring and patriotic efforts of those ladies who have acted as sponsors for the fund in their respective towns and cities. To the unflagging zeal and endeavor of these sponsors, is the present amount now collected and deposited to the credit of the fund largely due.

Gentlemen of the press of North Carolina, as it was your press which conceived and put into positive execution this plan of saving the State from the reproach which rested upon her good name, and thereby aroused the pride and patriotism of our people, which has found material expression through the efforts of those sponsors, who have forwarded the sums collected, it now remains for you to happily complete the work so ably begun and so successfully carried out.

The press have given public approval, and it now remains for it to give material expression in the way of contributions, and to this end the undersigned request that every newspaper in the State make up a contribution from its own office; every one in each newspaper office can give some amount, from editor to pressman, and if so desired, contributions may be solicited from among the friends and constituents of each newspaper.

Let every printer in the State add his or her mite to this fund, and the sum thus raised for the testimonial which will be presented to the crusier Raleigh, will do credit to the patriotism, liberality and name of the Old North State.

Every contributor will receive recognition and credit. It is requested that contributions be sent soon as possible to the Leader's Popular Fund, Southport, N. C.

Fraternally,
CHARLES L. STEVENS,
President North Carolina Press Association.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR EDITOR:—We, the committee of Cunmock sufferers' fund desire to return thanks to the people of Fayetteville for their generous contribution, which reached our treasurer by the hands of Mrs. Lineberry who received a hearty welcome to our village yesterday.

Mrs. Lineberry turns in and takes receipt for the sum of $58.62, which amount was raised by a thorough canvass of the town by Mrs. Robinson and herself, both of whom are good workers and doubtless well-known. These ladies deserve much credit for their faithful work and may rest assured that their efforts are highly appreciated.

The destitute are looking about for their places of future abode and both, white and colored alike, are being aided to the best of our knowledge and ability. People in the different sections of our state are contributing liberly to this fund and their noted generosity will long be remembered especially by the bereaved widows and orphans who were made so by the deathly calamity at this place on the morning of the 19th ult.

W. S. TOLLY,
JAS. KISSELL,
W. M. GUNTER,
Committee.

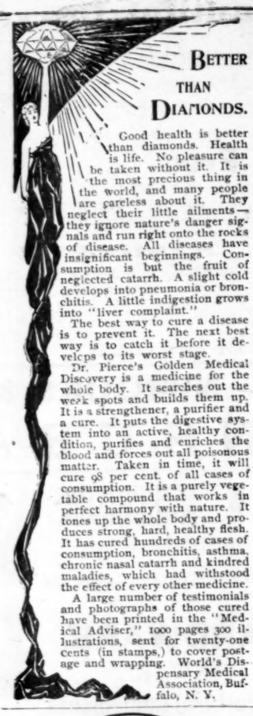
We have received from C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of United States and Foreign patents, of Washington, D. C., a pamphlet recently published and copyrighted by them, entitled:

"A summary of foreign patent laws with information and advice about foreign patents, giving the cost of same in various countries."

The pamphlet is concise, well written, and contains, in plain statement, much that will be of interest to inventors, patentees and manufacturers.

A copy will be sent free to anyone addressing C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Patent Lawyers, Washington, D. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



BETTER THAN DIAMONDS.

Good health is better than diamonds. Health is life. No pleasure can be taken without it. It is the most precious thing in the world, and many people are careless about it. They neglect their little ailments—they ignore nature's danger signals and run right onto the rocks of disease. All diseases have insignificant beginnings. Consumption is but the fruit of neglected catarrh. A slight cold develops into pneumonia or bronchitis. A little indigestion grows into "liver complaint."

The best way to cure a disease is to prevent it. The next best way is to catch it before it develops to its worst stage.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine for the whole body. It searches out the weak spots and builds them up. It is a strengthener, a purifier and a cure. It puts the digestive system into an active, healthy condition, purifies and enriches the blood and forces out all poisonous matter. Taken in time, it will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It is a purely vegetable compound that works in perfect harmony with nature. It tones up the whole body and produces strong, hard, healthy flesh. It has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, which had withstood the effect of every other medicine.

A large number of testimonials and photographs of those cured have been printed in the "Medical Adviser," 1000 pages 300 illustrations, sent for twenty-one cents (in stamps,) to cover postage and wrapping. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES "THE PEACE MAKERS"

There are no Better Stoves Made than Bucks.

At our first exhibit in December we cooked 37 pans of buscuits in a 3-hours' run in one Range.

We propose to give our second exhibit on

It will be well for every housekeeper who can to see this Exhibition. We will show how rapidly you can cook on them, and how quickly you can heat enough water for a bath room. Remember the dates—and do not forget that you can buy Hardware of all kinds, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Lime and other building materials at bottom prices from

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE,
Fayetteville.

With the New Year

LET ME WISH TO ALL

Prosperity and Happiness,

AND SUGGEST AS ONE MEANS OF HELP TO SUCCESS IN THE FUTURE,

Trade More Regularly and Largely with the Undersigned.

J. S. MARTIN'S BUTTER,
ORE HILL BUTTER,
AND ANY AND ALL SORTS OF FINE AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

A. S. HUSKE.

New Crop Raisins,

Dates, Prunes, Currants,
Lemons and Oranges,
Apples and Bananas,
Mince Meat and Plum Pudding,
Worcestershire Sauce on Draught,
Sauces and Salad Dressings,
Pickles by the Count and Bottle,
The Best Butter and Cheese,
Macearoni, Codfish and Potatoes,
Kingan's Reliable Hams,
Sugar Cured Bacon—uncanvassed,
Swan Down,
Zeb Vance and Flakes of Snow Flour,
Buckwheat Flour,
—AND—
MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS TO EAT
—AT—
C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

W. A. CRAWFORD,

Merchant :-: Tailor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES TO MAKE YOU A SUIT OR PAIR OF PANTS.

CLEANING, PRESSING AND CUTTING A SPECIALTY.

12-12-95 tf

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of D. A. C. Dening, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the same to present them to him on or before the 3rd day of January, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment to me.

This 27th December, 1895.

C. C. McLELLAND, Adm'r.

T. H. SUTTON and F. P. JONES, Att'ys.

1-2-96 6w

KIMBALL

PIANOS and ORGANS

Are Used and Endorsed

—BY—

The World's Greatest Musicians.

For Prices and Liberal Terms, apply to

W. FRANK BLOUNT,
General Representative,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Pitcher's Castoria.

SUPERIOR COURTS OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1896.

(Prepared by W. T. Smith and A. B. Andrews, Jr., and revised by F. H. Busbee, Attorney at Law.)

JUDGES.

Name.	*District.*	*Residence.*
Geo. H. Brown,	First,	Washington.
Henry R. Bryan,	Second,	Newbern.
E. W. Timberlake,	Third,	Louisburg.
W. S. O'B. Robinson,	Fourth,	Goldsboro.
A. W. Graham,	Fifth,	Oxford.
E. T. Boykin,	Sixth,	Clinton.
J. D. McIver,	Seventh,	Carthage.
A. S. Coble,	Eighth,	Statesville.
Henry R. Starbuck,	Ninth,	Winston.
L. L. Greene,	Tenth,	Boone.
W. A. Hoke,	Eleventh,	Lincolnton.
W. L. Norwood,	Twelfth,	Waynesville

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Robinson.
Fall Term—Judge Timberlake.

Beaufort—†Feb. 17th, May 25th, Nov. 30th.
Currituck—March 2d, Sept. 7th.
Camden—March 9th, Sept. 14th.
Pasquotank—March 16th, Sept. 21st.
Perquimans—March 23d, Sept. 28th.
Chowan—March 30th, Oct. 5th.
Gates—April 6th, Oct. 12th.
Hertford—April 13th, Oct. 19th.
Washington—April 20th, June 8th, †Oct. 26th.
Tyrrell—April 27th, Nov. 2d.
Dare—May 4th, Nov. 9th.
Hyde—May 11th, Nov. 16th.
Pamlico—May 18th, Nov. 23d.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Graham.
Fall Term—Judge Robinson.

Craven—†Feb. 3d, May 4th, Nov. 30th.
Bertie—†Feb. 17th, April 27th, Sept. 14th, Nov. 9.
Halifax—March 2d, May 25th, Nov. 23d.
Warren—March 16th, Sept. 21st.
Northampton—March 30th, Aug. 3d, †Oct. 26.
Edgecombe—April 13th, June 8th, †Oct. 12th.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Boykin.
Fall Term—Judge Graham.

Pitt—Jan. 6th, †March 2d, March 30th, Sept. 21st, †Dec. 7th.
Franklin—Jan. 20th, April 13th, Oct. 26th.
Wilson—‡Feb. 3d, June 1st, Nov. 2d.
Vance—Feb. 17th, May 18th, Oct. 5th.
Martin—March 16th, Sept. 7th.
Nash—April 27th, Nov. 23d.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge McIver.
Fall Term—Judge Boykin.

Wake—*Jan. 6th, †Feb. 24th, *March 23d, †April 20th, *July 13 h, *Sept. 28 h, †Oct. 26 h.
Wayne—Jan. 20th, April 13 h, Sept 14th, Oct. 19 h.
Harnett—Feb. 17th, Sept. 7th, †Nov. 30th.
Johnston—March 9th, Aug. 31st, Nov. 16th.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Coble.
Fall Term—Judge McIver.

Durham—Jan. 13 h, †March 23d, *May 11th, *Sept. 14th, †Oct. 12th.
Granville—Jan. 27th, April 20th, July 27th, Nov. 30th.
Chatham—Feb. 10th, May 4th, Sept. 28.
Guilford—Feb. 17th, May 25th, Aug. 31st, Dec. 14th
Alamance—March 9th, May 18th, Nov. 16th.
Orange—March 16th, Aug. 10th, Nov. 2d.
Caswell—April 6th, Aug. 17th, Oct. 26th.
Person—April 13th, Aug. 24th, Nov. 23d.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Starbuck.
Fall Term—Judge Coble.

New Hanover—‡Jan. 20th, †April 13th, †Sept. 28th.
Sampson—Feb. 3d, April 27th, Oct. 12th.
Duplin—Feb. 17th, Aug. 10th, Dec. 7th.
Green—Feb. 24th, Aug. 17th, Nov. 30th.
Pender—March 2d, Sept. 14th.
Carteret—March 16th, Oct. 26th.
Jones—March 23d. Nov. 2d.
Onslow—March 30th, Nov. 9th.
Lenoir—May 4th, Nov. 16th.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Green.
Fall Term—Judge Starbuck.

Anson—*Jan. 6th, †April 27th, *Sept. 7th, †Nov. 30th.
Moore—*Jan. 13th, *March 2d, *Aug. 17th, *Dec. 14th
Cumberland—*Jan 20th (2), April 20th, May 11th, *July 27th, †Nov. 16th.
Robeson—Jan. 27th, May 18th, †Aug. 3d, Oct. 5th.
Richmond—*Feb. 10th, †April 13th, June 1st, *Sept. 21st, †Nov. 2d, Dec. 7th.
Columbus—Feb. 24th, July 20th, Nov. 9th.
Bladen—March 16th (2), Oct. 26th.
Brunswick—April 6th, Sept. 14th.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Hoke.
Fall Term—Judge Greene.

Cabarrus: Jan 20th, July 27th.
Iredell: Feb 3d, May 18th, Aug 10th, Nov 9th.
Rowan: Feb 17th, May 11th, Aug 24th, Nov 23d.
Davidson: March 2d, Sept 7th.
Randolph: March 16th, July 13th, Nov 16th.
Montgomery: March 30th, Oct 5th.
Yadkin: May 4th, Oct 26th.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Norwood.
Fall Term—Judge Hoke.

Alexander: Jan 20th, July 27th.
Rockingham: Jan 27th, Aug 3d, Nov 9th,
Forsyth: Feb 17th, May 11th, Aug 10th, Dec 7th.
Wilkes: March 2d, Sept 7th.
Surry: March 16th, Oct 12th.
Alleghany: March 30th, Sept 21st.
Davie: April 6th, Sept 28th.
Stokes: April 20th. Oct 26th.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Brown.
Fall Term—Judge Norwood.

Catawba: Feb 17th, Aug 3rd.
McDowell: March 2nd, Aug 17th.
Burke: March 16th, Aug 31st.
Caldwell: March 30th, Sept 14th.
Ashe: April 13th, Sept 28th.
Watauga: April 27th, Oct 12th.
Mitchell: May 4th, Oct 19th.
Yancey: May 18th, Nov 2nd.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Bryan.
Fall Term—Judge Brown.

Mecklenburg: †Jan 20th, †March 16th, †June 1st, Sept 7th, †Oct 5th.
Union: *Jan 27th, *Aug 24th.
Gaston: Feb 17th; Sept 21st.
Stanly: March 2nd, Sept 7th.
Lincoln: March 30th, Oct 19th.
Cleveland: April 13th, Oct 26th.
Rutherford: April 27th, Nov 9th.
Polk: May 11th, Nov 23rd.
Henderson: †May 18th, †Nov 30th.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Timberlake.
Fall Term—Judge Bryan.

Madison: †Feb 24th, †Aug 3rd.
Buncombe: †March 9th, †Aug 17th, †Dec 7th
Transylvania: March 30th, Sept 7th.
Haywood: †April 6th, †Sept 14th.
Jackson: April 20th, Sept 28th.
Macon: May 4th, Oct 5th.
Clay: May 11th, Oct 12th.
Cherokee: *May 18th, *Oct 19th.
Graham: June 1st, Nov 9th.
Swain: June 8th, Nov 23rd.

*For criminal cases only.
†For civil cases only.
‡For civil cases and jail cases.
(2) Two weeks.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

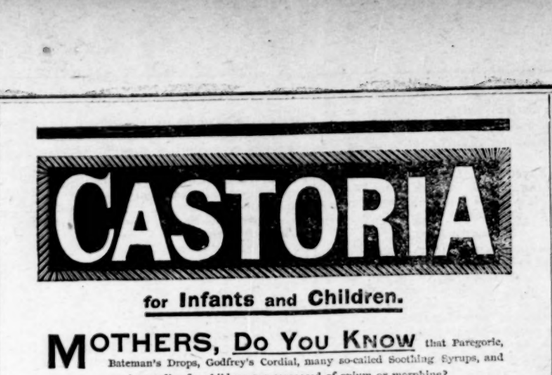
Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

FOR RENT,

A Nice House on Dick Street.

EVERYTHING IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

Apply to E. A. POE.

PIGEON MILK

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Cures in 1 to 4 days. Immediate in effect; quick to cure. Can be carried in vest pocket, all complete in one small package. Sent by mail, prepaid, plain package, on receipt of price. $1 per box.

FOR SALE BY

KING BROS.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

Blood and Skin Diseases Always Cured. B.B.B.

BOTANIC BLOOD BALM never fails to cure all manner of Blood and Skin diseases. It is the great Southern building up and purifying Remedy, and cures all manner of skin and blood diseases. As a building up tonic it is without a rival, and absolutely beyond comparison with any other similar remedy ever offered to the public. It is a panacea for all ills resulting from impure blood, or an impoverished condition of the human system. A single bottle will demonstrate its paramount virtues.

Send for free book of Wonderful Cures. Price, $1.00 per large bottle; $5.00 for six bottles.

For sale by druggists; if not send to us, and medicine will be sent freight prepaid on receipt of price. Address

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in the case of The Bank of Fayetteville *vs.* J. M. Williams and others made at January Term, 1895, I shall offer for sale, *for cash*, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Saturday, February 8th, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., an undivided one-third interest of the said J. M. Williams in the "John Ann Colvin Place," in Carver's Creek Township, on Curly Swamp and McKay's Creek, adjoining Smith, Nixon, Blue and others, containing between 900 and 1,000 acres.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Commissioner.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 9, 1896.

MARBLE AND GRANITE Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does a General Banking Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

A. B. WILLIAMS,

COTTON :-: BUYER.

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CALENDARS.

NEW SAMPLES,

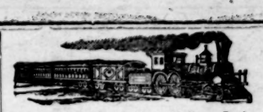
LATEST DESIGNS,

LOWEST PRICES.

SEE THEM AT THE

OBSERVER OFFICE.

CALENDARS.



Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 8th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:57 "
Leave Sanford,	12:19 p. m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:23 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1 :35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:52 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4: 8 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:58 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:35 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon...	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Le Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 52	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08
Leave Goldboro.	2 55
Leave Magnolia.	4 02
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30
	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32, Daily.	No. 40 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson...	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....
	P. M.		

	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20
Leave Magnolia	10 56
Leave Goldsboro	12 05
Arrive Wilson..	1 00

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20
Ar Roc'y Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54
	P. M.	A. M.

	No. 7 Daily.	No. 31 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	7 00	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	9 40	.....
Arrive Wilson..	10 27	.....
	A. M.	

	No. 49 Daily.
	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	7 00
Leave Magnolia	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	10 27

	No. 79 Daily.	No. 33 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20
Ar Roc'y Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54
	P. M.	A. M.

	No. 7 Daily.	No. 31 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	7 00	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	9 40	.....
Arrive Wilson..	10 27	.....
	A. M.	

	No. 49 Daily.
	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	7 00
Leave Magnolia	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	10 27

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M, Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:35 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

—I HAVE A FEW—

Breech Loading Double and Single Barrel Guns

LEFT OVER FROM MY CHRISTMAS SALES.

Also a few Muzzle Loading Double and Single Guns.

Also about 25 Enfield Rifles and Muskets,

REMNANTS LEFT BY THE OLD CONFEDS.

All to be sold in the next thirty days at astonishingly low prices for cash or trade.

Old Muzzle Loaders taken in part pay for Breech Loaders.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

Patapsco Flouring Mills.

ESTABLISHED 1774.

PERFECTION - IN - FLOUR.

Patapsco Superlative Patent.

The Premier Flour of America.

Manufactured from the Choicest Wheat and Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit and Pastry.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, BALDWIN FAMILY,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL M'F'G CO., Baltimore.

REPRESENTED BY B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts

NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } In the Superior Court—To Jan'y Term, 1896.

Margaret A. Baxley, vs. Elias J. Baxley. } SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

The defendant, Elias J. Baxley, will take notice: That by this publication, pursuant to the statute, he is required to appear at the January Term, 1896, the same being the 20th day of said month, and the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in March, 1896, and to plead, answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff which is now deposited in the Clerk's office at Fayetteville, N. C., to which answer must be made within said term, or the plaintiff will be granted the relief therein demanded.

That the object of said action is for an absolute divorce and to subject certain real estate therein referred to the payment of the debt and obligation, due to her as the former owner of separate estate, and those rights which accrue to her by law under her marital rights, and for such other and further relief as she may be entitled to.

This 31st Dec., 1895.

CYRUS MURPHY,
Clerk Superior Court.

THOMAS H. SUTTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

1-2-96 6t

Government Sale—Real Estate.

By virtue of certain District Warrants issued by the Collector of the 4th District, N. C., I this day levied on the Distillery premises of A. W. Alfred in Little River Township, Cumberland County, and the late Distillery premises of E. D. Kelly in Quewhiffle Township for taxes, penalties and cost, and will sell both tracts at the residence of W. A. Alfred at public auction on Thursday, the 6th day of Feb'y, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. Full description of each tract given at sale.

CHAS. W. TROY,
Jan'y 14, 1896. Dept'y Coll.

Government Sale--Real Estate.

By virtue of certain District Warrants issued by the Collector of the 4th District, N. C., I have levied on the late Distillery premises of A. W. Emerson and of Johnson Patterson, near Hope Mills, and will sell both for taxes, penalties and cost against said parties at public auction at Hope Mills on Tuesday, the 4th day of Feb'y, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. Particular description of each lot given at sale.

CHAS. W. TROY,
Jan'y 14, 1896. Dept'y Collector.

NOT